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AWP ORGAN CARRIES ARTICLE ON WORK REMUNERATION

AU142117 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue 4, April 1981 pp 15-24

[Qimo Kocani article: "Let Us Relate the Remuneration of Work More Closely not Only to Quantity but Also to Quality and Production Costs"]

[Excerpts] Our historical experience and socialist construction have verified that relations which regulate the organization and remuneration of work are of vital importance for the general rapid development of our socioeconomic order, for economic and cultural development and also for workers' lives. These relations involve large, profound and important political-ideological and socioeconomic problems. Thus, they have been and remain objects of special concern for the party, state and economic organs and organizations. They have been treated in terms of their dynamic process of development, closely tied to the present stage of development in our socialist order, to the rapid development of production forces and to the requirements for continually improving socialist relations on the whole.

An expression of that concern are the measures that have often been taken to strengthen socialist work organization, to categorize work processes and places, to perfect work norms and the forms of its remuneration, to regulate and improve the system of payments and other actions. These measures and the efforts in general to correctly perfect, in a revolutionary way, the various aspects of organization and work remuneration relations, have always had a fundamental aim of rapidly increasing social production, continually increasing work output, improving workers' well-being, justly distributing incomes on the basis of work quantity and quality, and further cultivating workers' socialist awareness.

However, the present stage of our country's socioeconomic development and fulfillment of tasks set for today and the future, in order to rapidly develop social production and to raise its effectiveness, dictate the need to further perfect distribution relations according to work, and mainly to more closely link the measure of work remuneration not only to quantity, but also quality and production costs.

Many factors have continually dictated further perfection of work distribution relations, and they have a complex economic, political, ideological, organizational and social nature. The major one of these is the great, dynamic quantitative and qualitative factor that has always characterized our nation's progress in all fields. It is also the most comprehensive and complex factor which continually influences and is a source of origin and activity of other factors.

Today we have a developed economy with many branches; and our social production has acquired great dimensions. For example, industrial production in 1980 as compared to 1938 was 127 times greater. The number of workers employed in state economic and cultural sectors has increased over 26 times in the same period. Now the number of workers employed in the material production sector alone is almost equal to the entire population of 1938. It is a fact that with such a great economy and production, more and more material goods are introduced into economic circulation every year, and in every 5-year period. Also, thousands of new workers enter various production sectors. Likewise, it is also true that the realization of large socialist production and its rapidly increasing and uninterrupted development results in a number of questions, not only technical but also organizational and directive. Those questions are also concerned with perfecting related forms of work organization and remuneration.

Meanwhile our economy is developing more and more intensively. This development has brought forward qualitative questions, such as raising work output; fully and effectively utilizing the existing productive capacities, technological progress and reconstruction; further increasing output of agricultural products; rationally using materials and financial assets and lowering costs for every production unit. The greatest part of production growth anticipated for the new 5-year plan relies upon such qualitative production indicators. Thus, 47-48 percent of production growth in this 5-year plan is stipulated to be fulfilled on the basis of work output increase. Likewise, 84 percent of production growth is estimated to be secured through fuller utilization of existing productive capacities and their extension and reconstruction. The greatest part of the growth of the enterprises' net income will be secured through lowering production costs. And it is obvious that realizing these indicators requires a number of technical, technological, economic, organizational and administrative measures. Since it is the workers who put these measures into practice, it is necessary for them to raise their interest and efforts in fulfilling the plan tasks and in all the above-mentioned qualitative indicators. Naturally, clear ideopolitical educational work must play a major role as always, in raising that interest and effort. But its effectiveness is raised also when it is accompanied by other technical, economic, organizational and administrative measures, among them measures to improve work organization and to more closely link remuneration to these indicators.

All these problems of our development acquire a special emphasis under the circumstances and conditions in which we are obliged to work and struggle to build socialism and to rapidly advance our economy, culture and production. It is known that the imperialist-revisionist bloc encirclement, and the overall crisis that has encompassed the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist world, exercise the negative influence also upon our country. For example, the price of machinery, parts and other imported goods has increased 2-3 times during the last few years. An important problem in these circumstances is to increase exports, improve the quality of exported products, and also limit imports through more rational use of raw and deficient materials and replace them with raw and other materials of our own. It is necessary for each worker to correctly understand and evaluate these situations, and to become conscious of and interested in greater mobilization for fulfilling tasks that emerge from them. In this way the tasks will be realized according to the party's requests and as has been foreseen in our development plans.

The need to perfect organization and work remuneration relations derives also from the workers' level of socialist awareness in both the city and countryside, from the necessity to raise their creative and self-aware activity to the required level set by the implementation of great revolutionary principles such as self-reliance, fulfillment of tasks both for today and the future, the country's socialist construction and defense of the homeland.

Measures taken to perfect work remuneration according to quantity, quality and production costs are a result of conclusive studies and generalizations that our party and state leaders have made in such things as the level of maturity in socialist production relations, in changes which have occurred in the productive forces' development and possibilities that exist for their further rapid development.

The experience of building socialism shows that distribution relations according to work follow, and should follow, the processes and features that characterize the country's socioeconomic development. And not only that, they should serve as a strong lever to push production forward, to raise quality, to improve quality, to improve variety, to raise social output of work and to continually lower production costs. Otherwise, if they are not perfected according to present requirements, they can restrain the rapid development of productive forces and the country's whole progress.

Stalin said: "The new production relations are the ma' and decisive force that determine further, strong development of productive forces and without which the productive forces are destined to vegetate, as happen pitalist countries." (J.V. Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the US p 71)

Because of this, our party has often taken important measures to perfect production relations and especially relations of distribution according to work. The measures which were implemented in 1966, 1967 and also 1976 and 1979 have served to better combine material and moral incentives, giving priority to the latter. They have also served to narrow the differences in workers' wages and incomes, and to improve the system of payments and work remuneration.

Also of special importance is the organization of systematic control for making evident that sound work which has been accomplished, and for struggling against liberal or sentimental attitudes in this direction.

Mistakes are sometimes made in certain cases, such as in registering more work than has actually been done. In accounting for remuneration even when products are scarce or not within the required standards, in registering more work hours than have actually been worked, in placing undeserving workers in higher categories and others. These are manifestations of the pressure of bourgeois-revisionist ideology and of a petit bourgeois psychology which damages not only the economy but also the workers' consciousness, and negatively influences their communist education. It is necessary to wage a bitter struggle against these manifestations wherever they may appear or even when they seem unimportant. Public opinion should be raised and react in order to correctly implement principles and criteria for remuneration according to work.

The working class and cooperativist peasantry have always been characterized by a high consciousness and full readiness to implement every task set by the party. Surely they will resolutely rapidly mobilize for the struggle to successfully implement measures for further improving distribution according to work, which is an important step for further perfecting socialist production relations.

DENIALS THAT 'TERRORIST' THREW EMBASSY BOMB CITED

AU152113 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 81

["Comments of foreign press": "Lies Fabricated in Belgrade Are Unmasked"]

[Text] As is known, the Belgrade POLITIKA on 3 Jun 1981 reported that Hysen Trepoa was responsible for throwing the bombs on the roof of the Yugoslav Embassy's kitchen in Tirana. This coarse and devilish discovery by POLITIKA had a short existence, like all the other lies and slanders invented by the great Serb chauvinists. Recently, the foreign press has cited facts which reject the Yugoslav propaganda's inventions.

The Austrian newspaper KURIER published an article on 15 Jun 1981 entitled "A Bomb Flew From New York to Tirana." It states: "The Yugoslav authorities and propaganda media are continually being discredited in their efforts to hide and distort events in the province of Kosovo, inhabited by Albanians. In this way, the Belgrade POLITIKA recently reported that, exiled since World War II, the paid terrorist and killer Hysen Trepca threw a bomb on the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana on 23 May. According to American sources Mr Hysen Trepca, 72 years old, is in fact a Yugoslav emigrant. He has lived in the United States for many years. He is an American citizen and receives a pension. On 23 May he was in his home in New York. The question arises: How could he throw a bomb from New York to Tirana? Or are we again dealing with the spread of a fabrication, the newspaper concludes.

In connection with this event, REUTER on 12 Jun put out a report entitled: "Hysen Trepca's presence in Albania denied." It states among other things that Hajrullah Trepca, nephew of Hysen Trepca, circulated a declaration (?in Vienna) written by Hysen Trepca in which he rejects the accusations made against him by the Belgrade POLITIKA. This declaration has also been circulated in New York. It states: "It is unbelievable that POLITIKA should write that I was in Tirana on 23 May 1981. My passport and many witnesses confirm that I was in New York on that day. How could I have thrown the bombs on the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana?"

RABOTNICHESKO DELO APPRJVES CPSU LETTER TO PZPR

AU151724 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Internationalism in Practice"]

[Text] Today, the organ of the BCP is publishing a letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee. The BCP welcomes this historical document of the CPSU with full approval.

Complicated events and processes have been developing in the Polish People's Republic for as long as 10 months. Because serious shortcomings were allowed to occur in the policy of the PZPR, and in the implementation of this policy, as well as due to the fact that the antisocialist forces existing within the country and abroad are taking active advantage of these shortcomings, the PZPR is facing a difficult situation.

On the one hand, while the forces taking consistent Marxist-Leninist stands within the PZPR and the healthy forces in Polish society are struggling to eliminate shortcomings and distortions in the country's development, while they are trying to ensure the necessary conditions for further expanding the Polish people's historical successes achieved in the years of socialism, while these forces are trying to ensure the further development and intensification of socialist democracy and to preserve the objective laws in building socialist society and the principles of Marxism-Leninism, while, to put it briefly, these forces are trying to create all the necessary prerequisites for the comprehensive development of Poland along the path of socialism, the antisocialist forces inside and outside Poland are expanding an exceptional activity directed against the socialist system in the country. The development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic has reached an exceptionally dangerous, critical phase. Actually, a struggle is being waged in Poland today to resolve the question along which path the Polish People's Republic will develop--the path of real socialism, as it is theoretically laid down in the Marxist-Leninist teaching and as it practically exists in the historical experience of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, or the path of Poland's alienation from the socialist social system and from socialist society.

This is the main problem that is being resolved in Poland today. Now, the basic political and social factors within Poland, as well as outside this country, must concentrate their efforts in this direction. There is no doubt that the settlement of this question is of crucial importance for the Polish People's Republic. The fate of the Polish people's historical achievements, since the defeat of Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Army, depends upon the settlement of this question. The independence and soverignty of the Polish state, the security and the safety of Poland's borders, depend on it. No one in the Polish People's Republic can afford to underestimate the gravity of this danger. However, the settlement of this question does not affect Poland alone. It is of vital importance for the entire socialist community, for real socialism. This is quite understandable. Poland is a member of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Pact; Poland is an important link in the worldwide socialist system. Any kind of destabilization of the Polish People's Republic threatens the interests and security of the entire socialist community as well. The further balance of forces in Europe, European security and peace and European stability are at stake.

This is why no party in the socialist community countries, no single socialist country can remain indifferent or passive as regards events in Poland. Historical experience shows that Poland has no better and no more loyal friends, no more powerful allies and protectors than the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. However Poland, in turn, must remain a reliable link of the Warsaw Pact treaty organization of socialist countries. In this respect there cannot be any ambiguity or any illusion for anyone.

For all these reasons the concern of the communist parties in our countries about the development of the situation in Poland is fully justified. On the basis of this concern we have rendered and continue to render selfless assistance to the PZPR, to the Polish state and to the Polish people. The dimensions of this assistance accorded by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are well known. Without this assistance the present situation in Poland would have developed into a heavy economic and political disaster long ago.

On the basis of this stand, a meeting of leaders of fraternal countries' parties was held on 5 December 1980. With joint efforts, the situation in Poland was thoroughly analyzed and the necessary measures and paths for a way out of the crisis in the Polish People's Republic were mapped out.

However, we must state that, despite the full unanimity with the joint evaluations expressed by the Polish comrades, the situation in Poland continued to develop in a negative manner. The crisis continued to expand and exacerbate. The policy of compromises and concessions, by far not on secondary but on questions of crucial importance, not only caused a destabilization of the situation but practically aggravated the crisis in that country.

It is particularly alarming that the sociopolitical crisis in Poland involves the party as well. There are actions directed not only at shaking the unity of the PZPR, but at weakening the party's leading role and its combat power. We have already seen actions directly aimed at operational changes in the Marxist-Leninist character of the Polish party, at transforming the PZPR into a reformist kind of party. There is no doubt that this is the greatest danger threatening the further development of the situation in Poland. Should counterrevolution achieve this goal, it will actually win the decisive victory and eliminate the main guarantee of socialism in Poland; namely, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Polish workers' class and the Polish people.

This is why the letter of the CPSU Central Committee not only represents a new invaluable help for the PZPR in correctly analyzing and evaluating the processes that are now taking place in Poland, this letter is not only an expression of the glorious CPSU's Leninist internationalism, but it represents the sound basis, so necessary today, on which to work out a correct strategy and tactics as well as a practical program for a way out of the crisis. The last 10 months unequivocally showed that without a clear Marxist-Leninist evaluation, without a consistent class approach and without a practical program, giving a correct orientation to the party, the cadres, the workers class and to all society--the presently existing crisis cannot be overcome.

The Bulgarian communists support the letter of the CPSU Central Committee. They support it for its Leninist principled character, for its communist sincerity and for its comradely concern. They support this letter because it fully takes into consideration the real situation existing in Poland.

Every Polish communist and every Polish citizen who cares for his motherland cannot fail to appreciate the historical significance of the letter of the CPSU Central Committee for the fate of the socialist future in Poland.

The BCP has by no means lost its fraternal internationalist faith in the Polish communists, in the Polish people. We are convinced that there are a sufficient number of healthy forces within the PZPR capable of rallying and organizing themselves, capable of taking into consideration their responsibility toward socialism, toward the Polish people and toward the worldwide workers class. We are convinced that these forces will be capable of taking the initiative and going over to the attack against the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces. Now, more than ever, an unmistakable program is necessary for decisive actions and for a resolute offensive in defense of socialism.

The Bulgarian communists and the working people in our country are expecting the PZPR to unite, and its leadership to adopt the path of a militant offensive for overcoming the shortcomings and distortions allowed to occur in the past, as well as against the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces which are pushing Poland toward disaster.

KUBADINSKI URGES POLISH ATTACK ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU151947 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Report delivered by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at a festive meeting held at the Sofia Ivan Vazov national academic theater to mark the 125th anniversary of Dimitur Blagoev, on 12 June]

[Excerpt] We are living and working in a complicated, controversial and rapidly developing international atmosphere. The seventies of our century will be remembered in history as a period of strengthening the progressive and peace-loving forces, as a period of remarkable successes in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, national independence and social progress. Thanks to the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the other socialist community countries, considerable successes were achieved in the efforts for detente and disarmament, in consolidating peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The eighties, however, began with an increase of international tension. This is the result of the policy of imperialist forces in the United States which, supported by worldwide reaction and the Chinese hegemonists, are trying to prevent the process of detente and to provoke a new arms race, as well as to threaten the security of independent states and to obstruct the just struggle of the oppressed peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

With all its efforts and opportunities, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is supporting and contributing to the implementation of the CPSU program which was updated and further developed at the 26th CPSU Congress, a program to which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the most remarkable statesman and peacemaker of our time, has contributed in an exceptional manner both in setting it up and implementing it. We are proud of the fact that with its foreign policy, our country is contributing to a just settlement of international problems, to the consolidation of world peace and to the liquidation of the danger of war.

The 12th BCP Congress determined the constant care for consolidating the power, unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and the permanent concern about developing and expanding relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the parties and peoples of the fraternal socialist states, as the basic trend of our party's and state's foreign political activities. Our foreign policy devotes its main attention to relations of fraternal and vitally important friendship, comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the BCP and CPSU; between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and USSR, and between the Bulgarian people and the great Soviet people. Our congress once more stressed that these relations are the cornerstone of our foreign policy, an example of socialist internationalism in practice.

The Bulgarian communists and our entire people, loyal to socialist internationalist principles, are expecting the PZPR and its leadership to go over to the attack against the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces which are pushing Poland toward disaster.

Dimitur Blageov fought and he bequeathed to us to fight for peace, goodneighborly relations and cooperation among the states and peoples on the Balkan peninsula. Our country is devoting all its efforts to consolidating detente and security in the Balkans and to establishing the most favorable atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation. The constructive and realistic proposals submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his accountability report to the congress are a constructive, new step in this respect.

Our country's initiative for bilateral agreements, to be signed between Balkan states, including a code on goodneighborly relations, renunciation of territorial claims, prohibiting the territory of the signatory states from being used for hostile goals and actions against each other, as well as our country's proposal to expand and intensify bilateral relations and cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act are aimed at transforming our area, which was a center of unrest in the past, into a fortress of peace and security, not only in Europe but throughout the world.

UNITED NATIONS DELEGATE DENOUNCES ISRAELI ATTACK

AU141915 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations, 14 Jun (BTA)--Discussing Israel's aggressive air raid against Iraq, the UN secretary council heard the stand of Bulgaria on the subject.

Said Mr Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's standing representative at the United Nations: "The world public learned with indignation of the new criminal terrorist act of the Israeli ruling circles."

He stressed that it is a flagrant violation of the international law, an infringement of the very foundations of the international relations system and a further exacerbation of the already tense situation in the Middle East. "Israel demonstrated once again that in pursuance of its expansionist goals it is ready to any crime against peace and security of the peoples. The air raid was a new step along the road undertaken by Israel long ago, which elevates international terrorism to the rank of state policy," pointed Mr Tsvetkov further.

He also said that no arguments and considerations could possibly justify this rudest violation of norms of civilized communication among the states.

The Bulgarian representative paid special attention to the responsibility of Israel's chief patron under the existing conditions. "If Israel continues its line of ignoring the will of the world public and proceeds with its aggressive and expansionist policy and terrorist acts against its neighbors, and not only against them, then the ruling circles of the United States should also bear part of the responsibility for all this. It is absolutely clear to everybody that Israel would hardly dare attempt such an irresponsible and provocational act, if it is not confident that its chief weapon-supplier will actually continue to support it."

Pointing out that it has become increasingly clear to the world that the Middle East problem could only be settled through calling out a special international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the interested states, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, Mr Tsvetkov stated on behalf of Bulgaria.

"In this particularly important moment for peace and security there is a pressing necessity, more than ever, for the security council to take a firm stand on some effective practical measures to prevent such aggressive acts in the future."

YAKOVLEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS COUNTRY

AU131813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Boris Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the Department of Letters at the CPSU Central Committee, has left Bulgaria. The delegation had visited our country in connection with the BCP-CPSU interparty cooperation plan. The delegation was received by Milko Balev. During the cordial talks, views and information were exchanged on matters stemming from the decisions of the two parties' congresses linked with the party's organs work. The delegation had talks with the leadership of the recordkeeping department at the BCP Central Committee and with officials in Sofia, Plovdiv, Gabrovo, Pleven and Varna.

CITIZENS URGE POLAND'S 'HEALTHY FORCES' TO ACT

AU151350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "Our Citizens on the Situation in Poland; To Oppose the Onslaught of Counterrevolution"]

[Text] The developments in Poland are in the center of our citizens' attention. The 11th session of the PZPR Central Committee affirmed the justification of the conclusions and the warnings contained in the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee. Just like that letter, Czechoslovak citizens are also concerned about the fate of socialism in Poland.

Eng Josef Vrana, director of the Antonin Zapotocky fuel combine in Usti Nad Labem: "I read with great interest the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, published in RUDE PRAVO. I still vividly remember the words of Comrade Gustav Husak, when in the report at the 16th CPCZ Congress he spoke about the situation in fraternal Poland. After all, we belong to the same political, economic and defensive union, we have common goals, common friends and enemies. Therefore, like the Soviet comrades, we are profoundly interested in the Polish People's Republic developing as a stable and orderly socialist state.

"Every communist, but also every honest citizen of our republic, is at present worried about the fact, as the CPSU Central Committee's letter said, that the situation in Poland is not only dangerous, but also because that neighboring country has reached a critical stage. The enemies of socialist Poland no longer particularly bother to hide their plans, they are fighting for power and taking one position after another.

"Imperialist forces are all the time making bold attempts to interfere in Polish affairs. I speak for all employees of our enterprise when I say it is high time that the leadership of the Polish party and state take resolute steps against the plans of imperialist reaction to wrest Poland out of the community of the socialist states and in this manner to change the balance of forces in Europe and throughout the world. The further drive of the counterrevolutionary forces can be prevented. In the PZPR there are many honest and courageous communists, many people dedicated to socialism. All healthy forces of society must be mobilized for the struggle against the class enemy, against counterrevolution.

"Our communist party and the people of our country will fully support the Polish comrades, the worker class, all true followers of socialism and Polish patriots in that struggle, so that they succeed in strengthening the socialist social system and consolidating the economic situation."

Karel Jirsa, electrician and chairman of the CPCZ enterprise committee in the CKD-Kompresory, Prague: Already for quite a while now there has been talk in our enterprise about the need to mobilize the healthy forces in Polish society for the struggle against counterrevolution. We followed with interest the reports on the latest PZPR Central Committee session. The letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, which was published in RUDE PRAVO on Friday, expresses very accurately the things that we ourselves realize so well because we still vividly remember the experience from our period of crisis.

As we read in the press, at the PZPR Central Committee quite a few critical words were spoken and quite a few good proposals were submitted, but the trouble is--and this is not just my opinion, but also the opinion of many people in our enterprise--that they are not being followed by the necessary deeds. It looks to me as if the PZPR leadership is allowing a policy to be foisted upon it that is at variance with the solution to the situation. The discussion at the latest PZPR Central Committee session has affirmed that even in the party leadership there is lacking such a unity as would guarantee the party's revolutionary resoluteness and truly communist behavior. The party--if it wants to fire people with enthusiasm--must have a clear concept. This is the political strategy defined by the sixth session of the PZPR Central Committee. But instead of consistently implementing it, the PZPR leadership is making one concession after another.

I am convinced that precisely because of that time is working against it. There is no doubt that it is mainly the party leadership that is to blame for that, and that--in the interest of socialism--the policy of concessions to reaction in Poland should stop.

My experience of party work tells me that it is high time to start opposing the enemies organizing actions against the party. The PZPR leadership, relying on honest communists and together with them, must oppose the drive of the counterrevolutionary forces.

RADIO URGES POLAND TO LEARN FROM CSSR EXPERIENCES

LD151830 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are traditional ties between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Poland. The two countries also decided on their future together. This is one of the reasons why the nations of Czechoslovakia cannot remain indifferent to the present situation in Poland. With concern over the fate of socialism in Poland, Czechoslovakia's communists and other working people are watching developments in neighboring Poland. They are concerned over the scramble for power among enemies of socialism, over the fact that the threat of counterrevolution is not being warded off with sufficient resoluteness, over the fact that positions of socialism are given up, that compromise solutions are arrived at which increasingly accelerate the disintegration of society. Present day developments in Poland are very similar to those which were experienced here in Czechoslovakia some 13 years ago. Today, counterrevolutionary forces in Poland have reported to similar tactics and their objectives are the same. They are trying to enforce counterrevolutionary changes and they are encouraged by retreats and compromises of Poland's present day leadership.

But Czechoslovakia's own experiences from the 1968-1969 period show that it is not possible to retreat in the face of counterrevolution, that this encourages counterrevolution to advance towards its objectives. Having drawn their own lessons, Czechoslovakia's communists and other working people are fully supporting the recent letter sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of Poland's United Workers' Party. The letter also fully expressed our own concern and our (?interest). Our chief interest is consolidation in the People's Republic of Poland and checking the onslaught of counterrevolution so that socialist Poland may further develop as a firm and orderly state which recognizes the authority of laws and where people can work and live in peace.

Czechoslovakia is vitally interested in further promoting peace and security because it is Czechoslovakia's western border which is part of the border dividing the worlds of socialism and capitalism. Therefore, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries desire all people to live in peace with neither present nor future generations threatened by war. This is why, together with Poland's patriots, we are resolutely opposing the endeavors of reactionary forces who would like to make use of the present situation in Poland to revise the results of World War II, to revise the Yalta and Potsdam agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition and thus to change the balance of power in Europe and the world at large to the disadvantage of socialism and stability.

Such attempts to make use of the serious crisis in Poland are more than obvious now. It is to be expected that Poland's communists, with the support of all Polish patriots, will be in a position to cope with these hostile plots and will be able to defend and protect Poland's independence and socialism; that they will be in a position to defend and protect the genuine interests of the people of Poland and their country's security. They are not deserted in this struggle. A helping hand is lent to them by all socialist countries, among them Czechoslovakia.

PARTY DAILY WARNS AGAINST POLISH ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS

AU161046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 81 p 6

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent signed (KM): "Desecration of the Monument to the Fallen in Lublin; New Attack of the Enemies of Socialism in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun --The letter of the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the PZPR Central Committee, expressing great and justified concern about the further fate of socialism in the Polish People's Republic, has evoked a great response among the Polish public and particularly in party organizations.

At a number of party meetings, at city and voivodship conferences held within the framework of the preparations for the ninth extraordinary session of the PZPR Central Committee, the increasing manifestations of antisocialism and anti-Sovietism have been spoken about with great indignation. Reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces are trying to weaken Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and upset the bonds of alliance developing within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. In recent weeks, Polish citizens have more than once been indignant about the damage caused to monuments to fallen Soviet soldiers by various counterrevolutionary elements and about the attacks on members of the northern group of the Soviet Army.

Last Saturday, enemies of socialism struck again. They damaged a monument in Lublin, built to commemorate the soldiers of the Red Army who gave their lives during the liberation of Poland. Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, arrived for a visit in that city the same day.

While new, extraordinary deliveries of fuel, raw and other materials have been flowing without interruption from the Soviet border to Poland to help the fraternal country in its difficult economic situation, some hostile elements have again been eliciting anti-Soviet feelings.

Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, and some other members of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 11th PZPR Central Committee session demanded resolute action against those domestic enemies whose objective is--according to the recipe of the people from the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland--to "liquidate communist power." That means: wresting our Poland from the socialist community, tuning back the wheel of history and returning the country to anti-Soviet positions of the times of Pilsudski's Poland.

The Saturday event in Lublin unequivocally documents the justification of the Soviet communists' concern about further development in neighboring Poland. Those who would like to smash the friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples must realize that he who sows the wind, reaps the whirlwind.

'SPREADING CHAOS' NOTED ON POLISH MARKET

AU151255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 81 p 7

[Karol Mikulka Warsaw dispatch: "Spreading Chaos on the Polish Market; Gasoline Among Scarce Commodities"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun--The difficult problems in the supplies of foodstuffs, which have not been resolved even by the introduction of a rationing system, and the growing shortages of various industrial products of everyday use have been augmented in the last few days by problems with fuels.

According to TRYBUNA LUDU, the most difficult situation is in the Krakow area where up to 80 percent of all automobiles were immobilized. The available fuel is being distributed according to very rigid criteria, for the needs of ambulance cars and bread deliveries. An onerous situation exists in many voivodships and the introduction of a rationing system for gasoline is being contemplated.

In Warsaw there are long lines in front of gas stations. Most people have to wait half a day to get a few liters of gasoline.

"How far did we get? What else will we have to wait in lines for?" Are the most frequent manifestations of people's discontent.

The citizens' alarm over the grave economic situation is quite understandable. A few days ago, for instance, the production of vegetable fat had to be halted, which was another blow to Polish housewives. The producers argue that they lack aluminum foil to wrap up the fat. Other wrapping materials are not suitable. A combine that produces matches has also come up with bad news. For several days now they have been waiting in vain for the delivery of glue, without which they cannot produce even a single box.

CTK STATEMENT CONDEMNS SUDETEN GERMANS' RALLY

LD112356 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Jun (CETEKA)--"Sudeten German Days," June 6-7 in Frankfurt am Main, the traditional rally of rightist extremist and revanchist forces in West Germany, were a revanchist demonstration against the Czechoslovak state and an anti-Czechoslovak provocation, said a CETEKA statement issued today.

To present, at variance with reality, the event as an innocent meeting of former Sudeten Germans, and to irresponsibly minimize the activities of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft in West Germany is a futile attempt to disclaim responsibility for the work of these forces against peace and friendship among nations, the statement said.

"Our public resolutely rejects attempts to cast doubts on the transfer of Germans from Czechoslovakia, based on a decision of the victorious powers of the anti-Hitler coalition taken in Potsdam, and to teach us lessons in our national history, from positions of 'Greater Germany' policy, as it was done in the speeches at this year's Sudeten German Days."

"Czechoslovakia, as is well known, pursues towards West Germany a policy of good neighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. Revanchist provocations of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft cannot but again impair these relations and are at variance with the principles enshrined in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, by which Czechoslovakia is consistently guided," the CETEKA statement said.

KEMPNY RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU121017 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jun 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Guests From Hungary"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Yesterday in Prague J. Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a MSZMP Central Committee delegation led by L. Ballai, head of the Central Committee economic department. In a comradely discussion they briefed each other on the main tasks of party work in the economic sphere arising from the deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They stressed the importance of further intensifying multifaceted economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The reception was attended by V. Micka, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Economic Department. B. Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

TV REPORTS ON PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

DW1211155 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1751 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The 11th PZPR Central Committee plenum ended its 2-day deliberations Thursday night. Following an introductory speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on the current situation of the country a discussion took place on the present and future course of the PZPR. Thirty-seven members and candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee took the floor. Other speakers had their contributions taken down on record after the debate ended. In the course of the meeting recesses were made in which meetings of the Politburo and deliberations with the voivodship secretaries took place. According to a report by PAP the discussions were about the correctness of a change in the party leadership.

The motion for holding a vote of confidence, brought forward by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was rejected by 89 participants; there were 24 votes for the motion and 5 abstentions. The 2-day debate which partly was a tough discussion on the counterrevolutionary development in Poland and the development of the PZPR in the past months was ended with a resolution advanced by Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the Motion Commission. The text will be published at a later date.

Now a correspondent's dispatch from Warsaw: In the 2-day debate which partly was a tough discussion on the counterrevolutionary development in Poland and the policy of the PZPR in the past months Kazimierz Olszewski, Central Committee member, backed the statements made in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee on the situation in Poland and said, among other things, that the extremists implement their plan to assume power and to destroy the party and the socialist state, whereas we act as if we did not know what is going on in the country. We withdraw our defense at all points where the adversary concentrates his attacks.

He said that neither was it admissible to disregard the assessments and the advice of the allies nor must the Polish crisis be allowed to become an extremely useful element for imperialism in its global game. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Central Committee member and deputy premier, rejected the postponement of the planned special party congress and said that outstanding new party cadres would enter the Polish scene. Asked by Ryszard Labus why the extremist forces of Solidarity were treated with so much indulgence, he tried to justify his attitude toward Solidarity, saying that in a situation on an unequal balance of forces political solutions paved the way for indulgence and compromise.

Central Committee member (Edward Bustelnik) said that he understood the concern of the Soviet comrades over the situation in Poland but he also talked about exaggerated descriptions of the difficulties with Solidarity. Army General Florian Siwicki, Central Committee member and deputy defense minister, pointed to great worries within broad circles of the army about the fate of the country, the position of Poland and the security of the country. What was particularly outrageous was the desecration of tombs of Soviet soldiers. He stressed that Poland's independence and sovereignty were guaranteed by the alliance with the Soviet Union and by the strength of the Warsaw Pact.

Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said verbatim: I want to stress that I fully agree with the assessments contained in the letter of the Soviet comrades regarding the growing dangerous tendencies in the country. I also agree with the correct, tough criticism of the party leadership as well as the statement that the causes of the crisis of the party and the state are seen to lie in the party leadership proper. Grabski added, with a view to the situation which has developed within the party and with a view to the danger threatening our people I want to answer the question as to whether the present Politburo members under the leadership of First Secretary Comrade Kania are able to lead the country out of the crisis. I do not see such a possibility.

Grabski pointed to the fact that as a Politburo member he had been informed about numerous important decisions, including also the release of the leadership of the counterrevolutionary organization KPN, by press, radio and television reports. The motion he brought forward three times for removing the head of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department, Klasak, from office because he was responsible for attacks on the party and its officials being tolerated and even instigated, had triggered no reaction at all in the Politburo.

Before the meeting went into recess and prior to the statement by Stanislaw Kania, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, defended the policy of the party leadership whose political line he termed the best of all possible solutions. He also said he was prepared to resign.

In the contribution submitted by Army General Jaruzelski the premier advocates the continuation of the line of understanding and renewal. Jaruzelski also announced economic reforms, including for the benefit of small goods production, as well as a general price reform for coal, bread, flour and flour products. In his concluding speech Stanislaw Kania, Central Committee first secretary, dealt with further preparations of the 9th special party congress.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT SCORE ISRAELI BOMBING, U.S. SUPPORT

AU121855 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 81 p 1

["GDR Most Sharply Denounces Israel's Attack on Baghdad: SED Central Committee, State Council, and Council of Ministers Stress Full Solidarity With Iraq"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers most strongly condemn the barbaric raid of the Israeli Air Force on the capital of the Republic of Iraq. The responsibility for this act of aggression by Israel rests with all those imperialist circles that support Israel's adventurous policy in the Middle East. At this moment the GDR reaffirms its full solidarity with Iraq and all Arab countries and declares itself in favor of a just, peaceful solution of the Middle East problem in accordance with the proposals of the Soviet Union and the UN organization.

The GDR immutably upholds the position that peace and security in that region require the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, as well as the guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, whose only legitimate representative is the PLO. These also include the right of the Arab people of Palestine, of all expelled Palestinians, to return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

BERLINER ZEITUNG Commentary

AU121912 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 81 p 7

[Bo Adam commentary: "A Moral Obligation"]

[Text] Israel's bombing raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center last Sunday has set off worldwide indignation. Statements of protest against that criminal act were made not only by the GDR, but by other socialist countries and the countries of the Middle Eastern region. UN Secretary Kurt Waldheim also has denounced the attack as a breach of international law. The Japanese Government has termed the bombing "unscrupulous." The Austrian chancellor called it "inexcusable."

Different tunes came from the United States, which had supplied the fighter bombers for the military action. A spokesman of Washington's State Department made it clear that his government wants to arm Tel Aviv to its teeth even after the terror action.

The United States would even then continue to fulfill what it calls its "moral obligations" if it should turn out that Israel has not used the American weapons for "purely defensive purposes," something which it has formally pledged to do.

This statement perhaps seemed to be necessary to the State Department spokesman because Premier Menachem Begin's pretext of Israel feeling itself threatened by the further nuclear capability of Iraq has already collapsed.

Whereas Israel has already undertaken nuclear weapons tests together with South Africa and strictly refuses to join the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, Baghdad ratified the treaty many years ago. Iraq allows IAEA inspections on its territory. And it was that agency that immediately and sharply refuted Tel Aviv's allegations.

Washington, despite all sorts of diplomatic twisting, has always supported Israel's expansive objectives for all practical purposes and the most recent State Department statement is tantamount to another green light for more terrorist acts of this sort. Premier Begin has in the meantime arrogantly announced new attacks on the neighboring countries in case he should again "feel threatened."

ADN REPORTS SCHUERER'S ARRIVAL, TALKS IN PDRY

LD130123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Aden, 12 Jun (ADN)--Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, on Friday arrived in Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). On his arrival he said: "We shall conduct talks about the deepening of economic cooperation on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on the occasion of the visit of the secretary general of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, in 1979."

At the airport Gerhard Schuerer was warmly welcomed by 'Abd al-Ghani 'abd al-Qadir, member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, minister of planning Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and GDR citizens working in the PDRY.

Afterwards Gerhard Schuerer was received by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir for a friendly talk on the international situation and bilateral relations. During the talk Schuerer conveyed warmest greetings from Erich Honecker to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

During the talks Gerhard Schuerer stressed that the GDR is linked by firm ties of Solidarity with the Arab states in calling for the cessation of Israel's policy of aggression and for a just and lasting Middle East solution. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir paid tribute to the high level of relations between the SED and YSP in both social and economic spheres.

On the same day an exchange of views took place between Gerhard Schuerer and Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, PDRY minister of planning, on matters of the management and planning of the GDR's national economy and on questions of bilateral cooperation.

In the evening 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir will give a dinner in honor of his guests.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD132102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN)--A long-term agreement on mutual trade and services between the GDR and Yugoslavia during the years from 1981 to 1985 was signed in Berlin today by Foreign Trade Ministers Horst Soelle and Metod Rotar.

Present at the signing were the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the joint-SFRY economic committee, Manfred Flegal, and the ambassador of the SFRY in the GDR, Djuro Jovic, as well as other representatives of the two countries.

The long-term trade agreement provides for an increase in mutually advantageous trade for the 1981-1985 period as compared with the 1976-1980 5-year plan period on the basis of the results of the consultations of the planning and economic authorities on the possibilities of economic cooperation between the GDR and SFRY.

The agreed exports and imports between the two sides reflect the successful development of their cooperation. A factor contributing to their growing trade is increasing cooperation in the sphere of electrical engineering, the machine tool industry and the chemical industry. Deliveries and services in both directions in the textile, shoe, paper and timber industries occupy an important place in their foreign trade relations.

The GDR will deliver to the SFRY mainly machines and installations, including cement installations, open pit mining equipment, machine tool equipment and installations for the textile industry, the chemical industry, the building industry and the food industry, products of the electrical engineering and electronics industry and of the scientific apparatus industry. Other exports are chemical and pharmaceutical products, potash fertilizer and consumer goods.

The GDR will import from the SFRY mainly machines and equipment for the power industry, the food industry, machine tools, products of the electrical engineering and electronics industry, chemical and agricultural products as well as consumer goods. The extensive mutual deliveries within the framework of cooperation in the aluminium, zinc and copper industry which are important for the national economies of both countries, will continue steadily.

During his stay in the GDR Metod Rotar was received by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel for a friendly talk during which the further development of the mutually advantageous economic relations including industrial cooperation and the cooperation of economic organizations of the two countries in third markets was discussed.

HONECKER RECEIVES SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE LEADER

LD130141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received the president of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement (MLSTP) and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, for a friendly talk.

In an exchange of views on topical questions connected with the international situation, Erich Honecker and Manuel Pinto da Costa agreed that in view of the aggressive machinations of powerful monopoly capital circles, all efforts must be made to preserve world peace. They stressed the great significance of the peace initiative submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress in the struggle for disarmament and detente, for a repudiation of the imperialist confrontation course. The GDR and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of Namibia and their sole legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization, and with the demand for a rapid and just solution of the Namibia problem on the basis of the decisions of the UN Security Council.

Erich Honecker and Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed support for the further intensification of friendly relations between the SED and the MLSTP and between the two countries.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD141522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN)--Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived in the GDR today on an official visit. He was invited by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, who most cordially welcomed the guest and his entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport. The two ministers will begin their official talks on Monday.

COMMENT ON WEST BERLIN MAYOR PROTEST OVER ELECTION

LD141750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN)--According to a DPA report, Herr von Weizsaecker, at present governing mayor of West Berlin, described the election of citizens of the GDR capital to the People's Chamber as a "grave act incompatible with maintaining a calm situation around West Berlin." Evidently Herr von Weizsaecker, who was able to form his Senat only with borrowed votes from the FDP, still does not know that Berlin has been the capital ever since the GDR was founded.

ELECTION COMMISSION ANNOUNCES ELECTION RESULT

LD142156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2043 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Provisional result of elections to GDR People's Chamber as announced on GDR televisio on 14 June by GDR Election Commission Chairman Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN)--Dear citizens of the German Democratic Republic, in today's elections to the People's Chamber, to the city assembly of Berlin, the capital of our German Democratic Republic, and to the bezirk assemblies, the voters have freely expressed their overwhelming confidence in the National Front candidates.

The provisional overall result of the elections to the GDR People's Chamber is now available.

Those entitled to vote numbered 12,352,362 citizens; 12,254,613 votes were cast. That is equal to a 99.21 percent turnout. The number of valid votes was 12,251,716 or 99.98 percent. The number of spoiled votes was 2,897, or 0.02 percent.

A total of 12,235,071 valid votes were cast for the joint national front lists, that is 99.86 percent. A total of 16,645 votes were cast against the list, that is 0.14 percent.

In accordance with the Constitution and the election law, 500 deputies were elected to the People's Chamber, as well as 179 replacement candidates.

With this result our country's citizens have with great unanimity expressed their confidence in their candidates and supported the aims set out in the National Front election manifesto, which is dedicated to the people's well-being and to the preservation of peace. This joint policy of all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front is in accord with the interests of our people as a whole. By our joint work it will guarantee to all our citizens prosperity and full employment, growth and stability, social security and a sense of belonging, as well as a peaceful life. This path was indicated by the 10th SED Congress. At this hour we congratulate all elected deputies and replacement candidates. We convey our great appreciation and cordial gratitude to all citizens who, as members of election commissions and executives, as helpers in polling stations and local councils and as unpaid National Front helpers helped to carry out this election so conscientiously in our country's towns and villages.

The newly elected deputies and replacement candidates in proven and trusting partnership with our citizens, will work vigorously for the further strengthening and prosperity of our socialist fatherland, the GDR, for the well-being of the people and the preservation of peace. The republic's election commission wishes all elected deputies energy and much success.

HONECKER MEETS WITH VOTERS IN KARL-MARX-STADT

AU121821 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 81 pp 3-4

[Otto Luck report on Erich Honecker, SED Central Committe general secretary, meeting with voters from Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprises, at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Robotron accounting machines works on 10 June 1981]

[Text] At a voters discussion on Wednesday Erich Honecker met with working people from Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprises who for many years have been most closely linked with their deputies in our republic's supreme people's representation. He had frequently visited the collectives of the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine, the Rudolf Harlass foundry, the Karl Marx VEB Numerik, and the Wilhelm Pieck housing combine, and now he has also visited the Robotron accounting machine works. The representatives of all these collective had to carry out an assignment: They combined the most cordial greetings of their comrades and colleagues to Erich Honecker with their sincere thanks for the attention and care shown to them, and with the promise to devote all their energy in the spirit of the National Front election appeal to strengthening socialism and thus to preserving peace. Erich Honecker most cordially returned those greetings and found personal words of recognition and affinity for all collectives.

During the open-minded talk Erich Honecker replied to numerous questions about current problems of domestic and foreign policy.

Werner Boltzio, brigade leader at the Robotron accounting machine works and delegate to the 10th SED Congress, outlined projects of the enterprise to implement the 10 points of economic strategy, and in this context asked: At present what is the most important thing for implementing our economic strategy?

After the 10th party congress our tasks have not become any smaller. "We want to make headway. And we can make headway only if we make sure that the dynamic development of our national economy continues. Thus our sociopolitical program will continue to be fulfilled. A prerequisite for everything is of course the preservation of peace, and I should like to say that our contribution to this aim is primarily being made in production.

"At our 10th party congress I have discussed the 10 focal points of our economic strategy for the 1980's. If you ask me what is the most important thing at present to implement that strategy, then I would say that the most important thing is of course to raise productivity of societal work."

That is easily said and also generally known, Erich Honecker continued. During his visit to the accounting machine works, he said, he convinced himself of the fact that year after year it was possible to raise productivity and to reach an extraordinarily high level there. "Such high productivity, as you know, can be achieved only if we focus our attention in the national economy on certain branches, in this case microelectronics." The transition from mechanics to microelectronics involves the introduction of new technology. This applies not only to the accounting machine works but to all key enterprises of our national economy.

"Thus, to sum up: The most important thing at present is to mobilize all scientific potential at our disposal, together with the creative spirit of our working people, and to concretely transform it into new technologies, so that labor productivity rises much quicker than industrial goods production. Thereby we will ensure the further dynamic development of our national economy."

Werner Opitz asks on behalf of his horizontal boring collective of the Heckert Combine: How does the official visit to Japan contribute to implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence, and how are GDR-Japan economic relations developing?

Erich Honecker says on this subject: "The results of my official visit in our opinion constitute an example of the successful policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems."

As is known, he said, Japan is a highly developed capitalist country and the GDR is a firm inseparable link of the socialist community. However, the results of the visit to Japan have made it clear that one can successfully coexist if both sides are of the opinion that war is no alternative for resolving problems among countries.

"That became particularly clearly evident during our stay in Nagasaki, the region where the second U.S. atom bomb was dropped-in fact, after the end of World War II." If one proceeds from the premise that another world war is being prepared by the imperialists, Erich Honecker said, the bitter experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are very important for mankind. It is necessary through a comprehensive peace movement and broad application of the policy of peaceful coexistence to ensure that mankind is not exterminated by a third world war.

"Summed up briefly, I can say that our visit to Japan was a success of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Its results will manifest themselves especially in the economic and scientific-technical fields, in the field of cultural exchange and, in connection with it, the field of our people's mutually becoming better acquainted."

Erich Honecker assessed the fact that Japan's emperor and prime minister conveyed the best greetings to the diligent, assiduous GDR people, as part of the community of socialist states. He stressed the great benefit of the initiated closer cooperation for our entire development, for the further development of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Konrad Dutschnik, molder at the Harlass foundry, said: As far as life in socialism is concerned, we know that everything is being done for our welfare. However, the molders are seriously worried, in view of the saber rattling in the West, whether everything we have accomplished for ourselves can be preserved. "What concrete changes are there to preserve peace?"

As far as the saber rattling is concerned, Erich Honecker replied, it is done by people who believe that they can thus alter the world in line with their wishes. "I am saying that without underrating the great danger that lies in their endeavor to pursue, under the motto of complementary armament, a policy of intensified armament and thus to conjure up the danger of a third world war.

"But since the Great October Socialist Revolution and especially since the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Fatherland War and the development of the socialist world system, events in the world are not determined by those who rattle their sabers but in the highest degree by those who successfully contribute to changing the world in the interest of the working people. Thus to strengthen the worker-peasant power is, in my opinion, the best contribution to safeguarding peace."

It is difficult to imagine what the situation in the world would be like without the existence of the GDR and the CSSR. "We are both countries that are directly in confrontation with the NATO countries, and we derive our strength from the alliance with the Soviet Union," Erich Honecker declared. "But alone, the stability of the GDR and its active foreign policy help show the warmongers the limitations of their power."

As a result of such a development people from various strata appear in the Western world who regard peaceful coexistence as the only reasonable alternative to a policy of confrontation.

In his speech at the 11th party parliament of the FDJ, he said, he had drawn attention to the fact that alone in the FRG two-thirds of the bezirk organizations of the main government party, the SPD, have come out against the so-called Brussels dual decisions, and are demanding from the Schmidt government that it withdraw its consent to that decision. Moreover, all FRG youth organizations, including the federal youth association, have adopted a resolution along similar lines. That means that L.I. Brezhnev's peace initiative is meeting with more and more consent.

In my speech at the 11th FDJ Parliament I also drew attention to statements by a number of prominent figures, who, on the strength of their vocation, ought to know what the Brussels missile decision means. At that time I did not know that the following day five of those generals would issue a joint statement against the NATO missile decision. As experts, they declared that more nuclear armament by NATO means less security. And: Today no general can any longer hope to return from the battlefield victorious, because there will no longer be any winners or losers. That is, after all, a statement by people who until recently worked in leading NATO staffs or were commanders of large NATO sectors.

"Thus: We must not overlook this saber rattling in our work. But at the same time we should not forget that socialism, owing to its dynamic development in all fields and specifically also in the military field, is certainly capable of putting these people in their place.

"The further strengthening of our GDR is the decisive prerequisite to safeguarding peace."

Gottfried Braune, foreman at the Karl Marx VEB Numerik, referred to L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to collectively discuss and resolve urgent economic problems. What is primarily meant by this?--he wanted to know.

Erich Honecker said in reply that at present a meeting at the highest level is being prepared at the proposal of Leonid Brezhnev to discuss the most pressing economic problems faced today by the socialist world. What is involved here basically are problems of raising labor productivity in the countries of the socialist community to an extent that permits the socialist community to raise the overall material and cultural living standard of the people of the community and at the same time to always cope with defense police requirements.

Here problems are in the foreground which we ourselves have successfully begun to solve: Problems of management activity in the national economy in line with the latest findings in this field, problems of the structure of the national economy and, in this connection, the issue of raising the individual responsibility of the combines and industry associations--while at the same time preserving democratic centralism. Basically it will be necessary, through an extensive exchange of experience in line with our 10 key points of economic strategy of the 1980's to ensure that we achieve in all socialist countries higher effectiveness through higher quality management in the national economy, and that we thus accomplish a strengthening of our community that will ensure for it even greater authority throughout the world.

Undoubtedly, this will also be very important in view of the illusions which exist in the capitalist world in connection with the events, for instance, in People's Poland, Erich Honecker said. In Japan he was asked about his opinion on that at a press conference. Of course, at first he said that People's Poland within the framework of the Warsaw Pact is a close ally of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries and not a member of NATO. "Then I replied that in my opinion no country, if it wants to be successful, can exist without work." This last statement immediately met with the approval of the journalists present there.

The exchange of experiences, proposed by Comrade Brezhnev at the highest level, is to create the prerequisites for higher effectivity of labor division within the framework of the socialist countries by specialization and cooperation. If specialization and cooperation are increased, then the supplies among the individual socialist countries must also function well.

Egon Vogel, project manager in the housing combine, discussed housing projects in the bezirk capital and asked Erich Honecker, what he considers the main points in implementing the housing program through 1990.

"During my visit to Karl-Marx-Stadt I was able to convince myself that the housing program has been tackled steadily and that it is being implemented in the interest of the citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt and the entire bezirk", Erich Honecker replied. In accordance with the directive of the 5-year plan 110,000 apartments are to be built new or modernized in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. And there is renovation, too.

Everything that is included in effective construction has been discussed and adopted at the construction conference. The new buildings program is to be organized in areas like the Fritz Heckert residential area in such a way that everything complements each other. Collaboration between overground and underground work has to be so efficient that it becomes possible to build more cheaply but at the same time to increase quality. Expenditure must be reduced and the use of material and energy must be lowered by the conveyor belt system and above all by high scientific labor organization.

"But we cannot only build new--we must also modernize. Moreover, we must in time repair apartments, renovate them and thus maintain them. In this combination, and that is how we see our task, the housing issue as a social problem will be solved until 1990. I think the most important thing is to increase quality and decrease costs. This is the decisive prerequisite for implementing our housing program."

Bettina Schmidt, mechanic in the Robotron-accounting machine works, put a question, which she, as candidate for the bezirk assembly, had to answer at election discussions recently: Can we implement all that we have planned in the field of economic and social policy despite increased foreign economic burdens?

"We are in a position to implement the task which we have planned in this field within the next years, because we rely on the great relation of confidence between the people and the party", Erich Honecker replied. "And we never forget in all our work that we ourselves are part of the people. This is a basic prerequisite for successful work."

Can we implement our goals? This question obviously rises in view of the inflationary development in the countries of capital, mass unemployment and price increases. In our socialist society, however, we do not have to be afraid of unemployment. We are even compelled to develop a still stronger initiative in the field of rationalization in order to make workmen available for solving other tasks. "Thus we are creating the prerequisite for an annual increase in industrial goods production by an average 6 percent, for an annual increase in net income by 4 percent and an annual increase in retail sales by 4 percent. That is our measure."

We have often been told by the West, and not only by the West, that we cannot carry that on, that it is not a real economic policy. What funny economists they are, Erich Honecker said, thinking it is bad economic policy if basic consumer goods are subsidized, rents are kept low and prices in the services sector are also kept low. The same economists keep quiet about the fact that in the capitalist countries enormous sums of subsidies are spent, for instance on mining, ship and airplane building or on the huge armament industry in the FRG, industries which are mainly dependent on state means. "The big difference is that in their countries profits of concerns are subsidized and in our country the prices for basic consumer goods are." Thus not only is an annual increase of net incomes guaranteed, but also the real income of the citizens.

"As long as we implement this policy, as it has been worked out at the 11th plenum and confirmed at the 10th party congress and as it is contained in the 10 main points of the economic strategy for the 1980's, we will be able to successfully implement our policy. And we will continue that policy. This has been decided by our party congress and is proved by the great response to the party congress and to the 11th FDJ Parliament."

The 11th parliament has demonstrated the considerable participation of the young generation in implementing our policy with its great knowledge and skills. Can we therefore "carry on"? May I say that we are firmly convinced that with such a working class, with the cooperative farmers, the socialist intelligentsia and with the kind of youth we have in our republic we can move mountains." To move mountains--that means to create such high labor productivity and efficiency that we will guarantee the social interests of our citizens for the next decades, too. What matters most is to guarantee peace, everything else we will jointly solve.

Katrin Kleeberg, apprentice in the accounting machine works was a delegate to the 11th FDJ Parliament only some days ago. The GDR has been and is a state of youth. This becomes visible in many things, not the least in the recently adopted increase of apprentice compensation and of scholarships, she stated. Then she referred to the increasing resistance of the young people in the FRG against arming with missiles and wanted to know how to evaluate these actions. Erich Honecker replied to this question: "First: The great movement of youth in the FRG against deploying American missiles has become possible by the resolute resistance of the USSR and the socialist community against such a policy. As is known, at the 26th CPSU Congress and even earlier, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, Comrade Brezhnev submitted a number of proposals, which make the policy of peaceful coexistence generally understandable: not arms race, but disarmament--as the most important vital element for the development of intergovernmental relations in accordance with resolution of the Helsinki Conference. Of course, this was met with great response, not only in the socialist countries, but also in the capitalist countries.

Second: The young generation in the capitalist countries does no longer know the horrors of World War II from its own experience. But all that was revealed about the causes of World War II and in what destruction World War II resulted and to what murderous excesses it led--all that made the young people take the view that war is no alternative to solving the problems.

Third: For decades the propaganda of welfare determined the capitalist world. May I recall that some years ago the ruling circles in the FRG praised the FRG as the example of a welfare state. But very suddenly mass unemployment increased to over 1.2 million. In addition there are about 500,000 registered part-time workers and hundreds of thousands who are not registered. In addition, a great number of people with academic education, including physicians, have also been thrust into the army of unemployed and a large number of young people have no opportunity at all to learn a trade."

With the help of the world peace movement it is getting clearer and clearer what a nuclear war means for mankind. Therefore people go onto the street and have incited this movement, above all among the young generation--which still has the future before it--Erich Honecker said. Thus the majority of the youth organizations, including the Catholic, are in practice against the nuclear arms race.

Then Erich Honecker said that the GDR has always been a state of youth and will remain a state of youth. He recalled the promise of the FDJ in 1949, when the GDR was founded, and noted that in the past nearly 32 years worker-peasant power has undertaken every effort to implement the basic rights of the young generation, announced at the First FDJ Parliament.

MUECKENBERGER, FELFE, SCHABOWSKI ADDRESS MEETINGS

LD140129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN)--Prominent candidates for the GDR elections on 14 June talked again on Friday to citizens of all sections of the population to explain to them the aims set out in the National Front election appeal, and to listen to their suggestions.

Speaking at an election meeting at the sport and congress hall in Schwerin, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, paid tribute to the impressive results achieved in improving working and living conditions in Schwerin. In his speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause, Erich Mueckenberger stressed: "Behind the bare figures of our balance sheet must be seen the work of the party as the leading force in the confidence of the working class, indeed of the entire GDR people, in the policy of the party; the industry and increased knowledge and ability of our people. No one can stop us from strengthening our people's power still further in every respect. This is characteristic also of the election movement. On this basis we guarantee the continued advance according to plan into the 80's."

Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met on Friday with workers of the old PVC factory of the Buna chemical combine at Schkopau. The collective working here, Werner Felfe said, by its creative vigor, energy and ability, made an important contribution to the further strengthening of actually existing socialism in the GDR. "When we cast our votes for the candidates of the National Front on Sunday we can approach the ballot box with a splendid balance sheet. Our path of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy has stood the test of time and been proved correct. During the past electoral term, 2,500 new flats were handed over to the working people of your combine alone. Everything created by the working people benefits themselves and our socialist society," the speaker stressed. For Buna this meant living up to its great responsibility as a supplier of raw materials for the national economy with increasing efficiency, and at the same time processing the raw materials produced and used there to a higher level.

Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and editor-in-chief of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, spoke to thousands of inhabitants of the town and kreis of Rathenow on Friday. He explained why socialism and peace by their very nature belong together. "By the unity of economic and social policy we give full effect to the advantages of socialism. By making socialism increasingly effective and developing its superiority in every respect we also make peace stronger and durable. The strength of the USSR, our socialist community in which the GDR is firmly anchored, is the most powerful potential in the world today".

Guenter Schabowski continued: "For us socialists every day, every hour of peace is precious because they guarantee the good of the people which for us is the measure of all things." During every hour of peace the GDR economy turned out 232 million marks worth of goods. This was nearly double the hourly output compared with 1971. For everything planned in the GDR today and in future peace is the essential requirement."

HERMANN AXEN ADDRESSES COTTBUS CITY CONSTITUENCY

AU121902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 81 p 5

[Barbara Loy and Hans-Hermann Kroenert report: "To Preserve Peace--The Basic Issue of Mankind: Hermann Axen in Conversation With the Residents of Cottbus City"--no date given]

[Excerpt] "The most important thing is peace. To preserve and strengthen it is the vital issue of mankind." Proceeding from this fundamental statement of the election appeal of the GDR National Front, Hermann Axen, top candidate of voting district six, pointed out that dangerous attacks on mankind's advancement to peace and detente are being made by the imperialist confrontation policy.

In the long run, however, the intentions of the confrontation politicians will not prevail if two conditions are fulfilled: "First, world socialism must gain strength at an accelerated pace; second, the peace forces in the world, first and foremost in the capitalist countries, must more powerfully and resolutely check the warmongers."

Hermann Axen continued: "We do not underrate the adventurous course of the U.S. Government. But we also perceive the limits of that course. Daily we feel in a powerful manner the strength of the peoples, which counterposes to that policy a resolute halt."

Stressing the interconnection between the struggle of the peace force and the avowal of the GDR plpulation on the coming election Sunday, the speaker exclaimed, to the applause of the more than 15,000 participants in the meeting: "We firmly stand behind the words of the election appeal: The stronger we make socialism, the better it is for peace."

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS ELECTION MEETINGS

LD130239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 11 Jun (ADN)--Nothing is more important than to maintain peace, said Paul Verner, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and top candidate for the elections on 14 June, at an election meeting in Zwickau (Karl-Marx-Stadt) Bezirk on Thursday. To enthusiastic applause, he said: "One decisive reason for giving our votes unanimously to the candidates of the National Front this coming Sunday is their passionate work for maintaining and safeguarding peace." The election appeal of the National Council of the National Front spoke on behalf of all the country's citizens when stating: "For everything we plan to do today and in the future, peace remains the most important condition. To maintain, strengthen and protect it is mankind's vital question."

More than ever before it is today becoming increasingly clear that socialism and peace are identical. The candidates of the National Front are committed to a strong GDR, national prosperity and peace. "The unanimous affirmation of loyalty by all voters to the candidates serves the further strengthening and flourishing of our socialist fatherland. It serves the prosperity and happiness of our people," Paul Verner emphasized in conclusion.

At an election meeting in the Erfurt Thueringia hall, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said on Thursday that the GDR has furnished the world with irrefutable proof of its successful development in all areas of social life.

"Our GDR has made an effective and constructive contribution to maintaining and consolidating peace in Europe. We shall continue to do so."

Referring to the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress, he emphasized that they provided a clear and viable concept of the whole social and economic development of the GDR. "Because we know what forces and abilities have grown up over the past decade in our republic, because we have stable bases for further social and economic development--for these reasons our great projects, our plans, are real." In conclusion, Guenter Mittag emphasized that socialism in the GDR has proved itself a supporting and stable factor for the development of the whole society and for the well-being of each individual citizen. It will remain so in the future.

Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today addressed workers of the furniture industry in Neuhausen (Karl-Marx-Stadt) Bezirk. He referred to the significant successful balance in this area, not least of which are the improved working and living conditions. "All in all we can say convincingly: Life for the people has been constantly improved and made more beautiful. We have achieved something which many countries would envy us." Everyone can confirm it: Never before has such a working and living standard for the workers been achieved. "And it will remain so," Dohlus cried to the applause of those present.

"That which we have created under the leadership of the working class and its party in socialism, we want to safeguard and develop together. The more we strengthen socialism by the work of our hands, the more secure will peace become."

At an election meeting with railway workers in Berlin today, Alfred Neumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, emphasized in particular their work in the modernization of the Berlin city rail. He also emphasized that the higher demands of the eighties require further performance growth, above all by means of scientific-technological measures. "Only the constructive, creative approach to these requirements safeguards the continuous growth of the national economy, the continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. Voting for the candidates of the National Front on 14 June will also promote that objective," Alfred Neumann said.

Later on Alfred Neumann pointed out the close connection between the policy of peace and detente, and the stable development of the workers' and peasants' state. He branded the NATO arms drive as a dangerous course of blackmail which endangers peace and creates new explosive areas.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Lt Col Teodoro Nguema Mbazogo, president of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, has received Dr Wolf Schunke, GDR Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

ITALIAN, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADORS--On Tuesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a first visit Alberto Solera, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the GDR. On the same day Willi Stoph received for a farewell visit Dr Hans Walser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 11 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH FRANCE--Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, conducted talks with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert in Paris on Wednesday. Minister Jobert considered the past development of foreign trade relations in 1981 extremely useful. Both stressed the particular importance of achieving further progress in the fields of electrical engineering and electronics, metallurgical and machine-building industry. At an earlier consultation with Michel Freyche, chairman of the mixed France-GDR government commission--in which Dr Werner Fleck, GDR ambassador to France, also participated--the implementation of the work program for 1981-82 adopted at the fifth session of the mixed government commission was evaluated. It was noted that the tasks tackled by the two sides will ensure the targets of the mixed government commission for expanding foreign trade. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

FRIENDSHIP TRAIN TO USSR--On Monday 420 young meritorious members of the National People's Army and GDR Border Guards departed on a friendship train for the Soviet Union. The youths, who are members of FDJ branches who have received party or FDJ awards, will pay visits to Minsk, Moscow and Leningrad during their 10-day trip. They will see troop units and training facilities of the Soviet army, combat sites of the Great Fatherland War and other places of interest in the Soviet Union. [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 9 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN JOURNALISTS--On Tuesday in Berlin an agreement about intensified cooperation between the journalists associations of the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the 1981-85 period was signed by Eberhard Hirsch, chairman of the Central Executive of the German Journalists Union, and by (Latif Nazimi), member of the Presidium of the Afghan Journalists Association. The agreement provides for a mutual exchange of experiences, promotion of cooperation among the press, radio and television, and for assistance in training Afghan journalists. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON USSR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TALYZIN VISIT

Meeting With Kadar

LD092050 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jun (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in the parliament building in Budapest on Tuesday Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission, who is currently in Budapest at the head of a delegation to attend the 27th session of the joint commission. Also present at the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the inter-governmental commission.

With experts from both sides attending, discussions continued on Tuesday in the parliament building between Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin. The agenda included coordination of joint measures necessary for the implementation of large-scale cooperation deals (the atomic power plant of central Hungarian Paks, chemical industrial and electronic engineering cooperation, etc.). Nikolay Talyzin called at the Red October agricultural cooperative of Ocsa (central Hungary).

Factory Tour

LD101852 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (MTI)--Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission and leader of the Soviet delegation attending the 27th session of the joint body in Budapest, visited the Videoton electronic enterprise in west Hungarian Szekesfehervar on Wednesday. The visitors were accompanied by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the commission.

Leaders of the Videoton factory, which turns out products worth 9,000 million forints per year and engages more than 18,000 workers, briefed Nikolay Talyzin and his suite about the enterprise's production and foreign trade activities. They mentioned that as compared to the foregoing five years, Videoton will double its export to the Soviet Union in the current, Sixth Five-Year Plan term.

Accompanied by the Hungarian deputy prime minister, N.V. Talyzin and his entourage arrived in south Hungarian Pecs in the afternoon. At the world-famous Szolnay porcelain factory the visitors were received by leaders of County Baranya and the porcelain plant.

More Talks With Kadar

LD120614 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 June (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Thursday received Soviet Vice-Premier Nikolay Talyzin, head of the Soviet section of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation and leader of the Soviet delegation attending the committee's 27th session in Budapest. The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the committee.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD130638 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jun (MTI)--The 27th session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation concluded in Budapest on Friday.

The protocol of the meeting was signed by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin, co-chairmen of the commission.

The commission stated that trade between the two countries amounted to over 6,000 million roubles in 1981.

During the last five-year plan period, 25 establishments were put into operation in Hungary with Soviet technical assistance. The Soviet Union is delivering installations for the construction of factories and other plants worth 100 million roubles.

The commission started to establish new forms of cooperation designed to promote greater production of prime necessities and the improvement of public services in both countries.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting promote mutual deliveries under the agrochemical agreement.

Measures on specialization and cooperation in the electronic industry contribute to the gradual elimination of parallelism.

The internal assortments exchange will be 2.5 times bigger between 1981 and 1985 than it was in the past five years.

The representatives of the Hungarian and Soviet ministries concerned signed the protocol extending the road vehicle (Lada) cooperation for 1981-1985, under which more than 20 kinds of car components and fittings will be delivered to the Togliatti car plant, in return for 15,000 cars a year. The Soviet plant is going to work out new Lada types which are expected to be put into circulation in 1983. Therefore, the Hungarian industrial companies involved in the project should produce more up-to-date components and fittings. Preparations for this have been put under way.

The protocol prolonging the production specialization agreement of petrochemical products was also signed.

The Soviet delegation left Hungary on Friday.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT SHAGARI PAYS STATE VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

LD111728 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Budapest, 10 Jun (MTI)--Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for a state visit at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The entourage of the Nigerian head of state includes Ishaya S. Audu, minister for external affairs, Mrs. Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, minister of national planning and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Nigerian joint economic commission, A. Ibrahim Gusau, minister of agriculture, Sylvester Ugoh, minister of science and technology, Victor Masi, minister of finance, and Lawrence Fabunmi, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary.

From the Budapest airport the high-ranking delegation drove in convoy to the parliament house decorated with Nigerian and Hungarian flags. A ceremonial unit of the Hungarian People's Army lined up before the parliament building and several thousand Budapestians were present to greet the delegations.

Those present before the parliament building to receive the Nigerian president and his suite included Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, several other members of the Presidential Council and the government including Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, as well as leading personalities of Hungarian state and social life.

Also present were Frigyes Vadasz, Hungarian ambassador to Nigeria, and leaders of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

Pal Losonczi was the first to greet Alhaji Shehu Shagari and the members of his entourage. The Nigerian and Hungarian national anthems were played following which the Nigerian head of state, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, inspected a guard of honor.

Thereafter the leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Nigeria present at the event were introduced to each other. Then the Nigerian president greeted those present to welcome him.

The ceremonial welcome concluded with a gala parade by the festive army unit.

Pal Losonczi received the Nigerian head of state in the parliament building in the evening. Following this, the Hungarian president hosted a dinner in Alhaji Shehu Shagari's honour. The event was attended by leading personalities of Hungary's state and social life as well as by the members of the Nigerian president's suite.

Toast addresses were delivered at the dinner by Pal Losonczi and Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

Dinner Toasts

AU150830 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] In his preamble, Pal Losonczi greeted the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, its government members present and the Nigerian guests on behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole and then stressed:

The honor of the visit by friendly Nigeria's highly respected leader is of very great significance in relations between our countries. Also on this occasion, I am agreeably pleased to recall my visit to your beautiful country 8 years ago and the unforgettable manifestations of the Nigerian people's sympathy and friendship toward the Hungarian people. With sincere cordiality, our people reciprocate those friendly sentiments, a firm foundation of which are the gratifyingly developing relations between our countries. The Hungarian people have assumed solidarity with the Nigerian people's prolonged struggle to liquidate their colonial state, create their independent country and retain their national unity. This solidarity will continue. The people of friendly Nigeria can rely on us in all their efforts for their noble objectives.

Pal Losonczi mentioned that the Hungarian Government and people highly evaluate the Nigerian people's achievements in building a new, independent state and in developing their national economy. It is a matter of particular joy for us Hungarians that through our evenly developing economic, technical-scientific relations we can contribute to the implementation of Nigeria's economic advancement plans. I am convinced that the honor of your visit and our talks will impart new impetus to further multifaceted development of our cooperation. In the knowledge of the objectives of your fourth 5-year plan, we can see favorable opportunities in numerous areas for extensive enhancement of our trade, economic and technical-scientific relations, which can be fruitful for Nigeria and Hungary alike. On the part of Hungary, we are prepared to make every effort necessary to that end.

The Hungarian head of state went on to point out: In agreement and unity with their government, the Hungarian people are diligently working to build their socialist homeland and for creating peaceful international conditions necessary for this construction work.

The preservation of international peace and security is of fundamental importance amidst the present global situation when the elements of tension and detente are confronting each other. Imperialist and international reactionary forces have launched an attack all over the world against the policy of detente, for upsetting the current balance of forces and for attaining military supremacy. The responsibility for the delay in independence to Namibia and for emboldened aggressions by the Pretoria regime following the abominable and shameful policy of apartheid, lies on those very imperialist and international reactionary forces which are interested in exacerbating tensions the world over and in escalating the arms race.

The Hungarian People's Republic continues to take a stance in favor of the peace and security of nations, of military detente and disarmament, of complete liquidation of the colonial system, and against racial discrimination and neo-colonialism, said Hungarian President Pal Losonczi.

Continuing his toast, the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council said:

We highly appreciate the nonaligned foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and within its framework the country's firm commitment to international peace and security, universal and total disarmament, and to the noble goals of detente aimed at serving friendship and cooperation among peoples. We greatly value and fully support the endeavours of Nigeria and your personal consistent efforts for the complete liberation of Africa, for the liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, elimination of apartheid and racism, for advancing understanding and cooperation among the African peoples and countries, and for the social and economic uplift of the African people. It is our firm conviction that your self-sacrificing struggle will be crowned by victory for the peoples of Africa.

In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that Alhaji Shehu Shagari's visit to our country will prove an outstanding juncture in Hungarian-Nigerian relations and open new prospects in expanding our cooperation.

In his toast, Alhaji Shehu Shagari conveyed the Nigerian people's fraternal greetings to the Hungarian people and noted that Hungarian participation in Nigeria's economic life has become brisker as a result of Pal Losonczi's 1973 visit. Lagos was able to welcome a Hungarian deputy premier in 1979 and the mixed Nigerian-Hungarian economic committee held its first meeting in Budapest last year. My visit was due for a long time and I regard it as a consummation of the high-level contacts established between our countries' prominent figures in the past years, said the president.

He noted that some 100 young Nigerians underwent or began sports training in Hungary in 1978 alone. Various studies are being pursued here by approximately 300 Nigerians at the moment. All our students have found a second home and an environment suitable and useful for the pursuit of their studies in Hungary.

Within the framework of the technical and scientific cooperation agreement, many Hungarian experts are working in numerous parts of Nigeria. They are doing an excellent job and their work is consistent with our requirements. Experts can serve us best by passing on their expertise to the Nigerians working with them in Nigeria, a developing country. We are gratified to note, he stressed, that the experts coming from Hungary are fully aware of this responsibility. We can regard the balance sheet of our economic relations so far as positive.

It is my conviction that our high-level contacts render possible not only better acquaintance between our countries and peoples but also lead to the establishment of various forms of mutually advantageous joint ventures in technical, educational and cultural spheres.

Our relations with Hungary too prove our nonaligned policy which goes back to the period since our independence, he said and then mentioned that the five-year national development plan of Nigeria announced some months ago determine in detail the measures intended to be taken to improve the Nigerian people's living standard.

A total of approximately $150 billion will be earmarked for investing in the various areas concerned, from housing construction to agricultural development, he said. Lack of technical expertise and a qualified work force is perhaps the main obstacle to successful implementation of the plan. That is why we ask such friendly countries as yours to participate in our efforts to improve the fate of our people. I am convinced that bilateral talks between our experts will make it possible to find the areas in which we can most appropriately employ your expertise.

It is a matter of great satisfaction for us, continued the Nigerian head of state, that on numerous international political questions and particularly on African problems, Hungary and Nigeria hold similar views. We in Africa are of the opinion that peace and security are of fundamental importance for our social and economic development and stability. That is why we consider your government's constructive stand on African problems as a positive contribution to the social-economic welfare of our entire continent. We hope to have your support until the abominable apartheid policy is liquidated in South Africa and majority rule is attained fully in Namibia.

Mankind needs peace. All countries, both the developed and the developing are interested in peace. This is why we recognize the important role disarmament and detente can play in reducing tension.

Finally, the Nigerian president said in his toast that the rising armaments race poses a threat not only to world peace, but it is also a huge waste of valuable economic resources which should instead be spent on abating human suffering and for advancing human welfare, particularly in the developing world. In this respect we greatly evaluate the considerable contribution made by your country to disarmament and detente. Nigeria will continue to contribute to advancing world peace and understanding.

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that he and his delegation will leave Hungary with pleasant memories of their visit that will bring the two countries even closer to each other.

Talks Open

LD112356 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI)--Official Hungarian-Nigerian talks opened in Budapest on Thursday. The delegations are headed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Hungarian negotiating team includes Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Construction and Urban Development Minister Kalman Abraham, Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, Under Secretary of State Antal Kovacs, President of the National Water Conservancy Office, Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega and Frigyes Vadasz, Hungarian ambassador to Nigeria.

The Nigerian negotiating delegation consists of Ishaya S. Audu, minister for external affairs, Mrs. A. Ebun Oyagbola, minister for national planning, A. Ibrahim Gusau, minister for agriculture, Sylvestor Ugoh, minister for science and technology, Victor Masi, finance minister, and Lawrence Fabunni, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary.

According to information received by MTI correspondent, the discussions marked by a cordial atmosphere dealt in detail with Hungarian-Nigerian relations foremostly with the prospects and methods for Hungary to participate in the implementation of Nigeria's economic development concepts. Besides, the sides exchanged views over timely international questions.

During the day Alhaji Shehu Shagari called at the Kobanya pharmaceutical factory of Budapest.

Kadar Receives Shagari

LD112354 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee received Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Budapest Thursday. President Shagari is on an official visit of Hungary at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

The discussion went off in a cordial atmosphere. In attendance were Pal Losonczi and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Shagari Press Conference

LD122206 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jun (MTI)--"The four-day visit has contributed to our already thriving relations. Hungary's role in enriching Nigeria's economy is to grow further," said President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in a news conference in Budapest Friday afternoon.

Speaking of the bilateral economic relations, he said that a dynamic development has been registered since the early 1970's. Since then, and especially in the wake of the present talks, Hungary has been energetically participating in Nigeria's pharmaceuticals supply, the realization of its ambitious educational programmes, the utilization of its water resources and in the operation of joint enterprises.

Nigeria is resolved to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, and it heavily relies on Hungary's participation in that.

Referring to international issues, President Shagari stressed the dangers posed by the large-scale military build-up. Two thirds of mankind live in poverty, he said, and for bridging the gap between the rich and poor nations, the world needs peace.

Responding to questions, he said that Nigeria has resolutely struggled to remove all forms of racial discrimination in Africa. Nigeria has supported morally and in other ways the liberation movements struggling in South Africa and Namibia.

President Shagari concluded the press conference by stating that, following the successful visit to Hungary, a Hungarian delegation is to visit Nigeria to promote the friendly bilateral relations.

Departure From Budapest

LD131920 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jun (MTI)--Presidents Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria concluded their official negotiations in Budapest Saturday.

Following the closing discussion, the two heads of state signed a joint communique on the outcome of their talks between June 10 and 13. A memorandum was signed by Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister of construction and urban development, and A. Ebun Oyagbola, Nigerian minister of planning.

The Nigerian head of state has left Budapest.

Joint Communique

LD131922 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jun (MTI)--The joint communique issued on the Hungary-Nigeria presidential talks says that the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held extensive talks in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between their countries had developed favourably to the good of both peoples and on the basis of reciprocal advantages. They paid great attention to the mutually useful economic ties which have seen a dynamic development in recent years to the satisfaction of the sides.

The two heads of state agreed that the ongoing cooperation in the health, educational and food industry sectors, too, have to be stepped up and extended to the areas of agriculture, water conservancy, transport, telecommunication, mining, building and building material industry and small- and medium-scale processing industry. There were discussions about Hungarian involvement in Nigeria's village electrification programme and the construction of the new federal capital of Abuja. Favourable conditions were found on hand for boosting cultural and educational links.

Talking about international affairs, the sides accentuated the need for maintaining and consolidating the process of detente, urged an end to the arms race and called for promotion of confidence-building measures among nations.

The presidents gave voice to satisfaction over the victory of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. They praised the success of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, in fighting the racist regime. They firmly condemned the armed attacks of South Africa on Angola and Mozambique and extended full support to the front countries.

The sides expressed anxiety and indignation over the unsettled situation in the southern parts of Africa. They said they were profoundly displeased with the failure of the Namibia conference held in Geneva recently, and sharply denounced the successive military attacks of South Africa's apartheid regime on independent African states. They urged the world's public opinion to reject the attempts at imposing on Namibia an anti-democratic puppet government representing no one, and took a stand for the immediate implementation of the UN resolution concerning Namibia's independence and territorial integrity.

The two heads of state repeatedly confirmed that no just and lasting Middle East settlement can be achieved without the enforcement of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the pullout of Israel troops from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

The sides support the Indian Ocean to be declared a peace zone. They stressed that transforming international economic relations on democratic and just bases and removing the obstacles to the way of boosting economic cooperation are an urgent task.

The presidents expressed content over the identity of views on the questions discussed and the spirit of friendly understanding and mutual trust that characterized the talks.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari invited Pal Losonczi for a visit to Nigeria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

FOUR KPN LEADERS TRIED FOR 'ACTS AGAINST PEOPLE'

Indictment Details

NC151435 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun (AFP)--The first trial of dissidents in "post-Gdansk" Poland opened here today when four leaders of the "Independent Poland Confederation" (KPN) appeared in open court on charges of acting "against the basic interests of People's Poland"--for which the maximum penalty is death.

The trial started at 9:30 a.m., but an hour later, after the prosecutor read the indictment, was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Accused were the KPN's president, 50-year-old Leszek Moczulski, a journalist and historian, Tadeusz Jandziszak, aged 38, also an historian, and two lawyers, Tadeusz Stanski, aged 32, and Romuald Szeremetiew, aged 35. If convicted, the minimum sentence would be five years imprisonment.

According to the indictment, in September 1979 the accused set up a foreign-financed organization to"forcefully overthrow the Polish constitutional system, weaken national defence, and provoke a breach of Poland's alliances with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries."

Mr Moczulski was arrested last September and his co-defendants in the following November and December, but all appeared in court on their own recognisance, a Warsaw court having released them from jail on June 4. (The public prosecutor, on appeal, has been authorised to keep them under police scrutiny.)

The liberation of the four ended a wave of protest hunger strikes in a number of Polish cities. But in Katowice Mr Moczulski's wife Maria and three other people are continuing a hunger strike to obtain a pardon for brothers Ryszard and Jerzy Kowalczyk, sentenced in 1972 to 25 years' imprisonment for a bombing that caused no casualties.

The atmosphere in which the trial opened was a relaxed one, with several KPN members in the courtroom. One wore a striped uniform of the kind issued in wartime concentration camps. All the accused wore the KPN tie, bearing a crowned national eagle and the initials "KPN."

The Independent Trade Union Federation Solidarity, which says the accused were being prosecuted for their ideas, in violation of the Gdansk agreements, has sent observers to the trial.

Last night Solidarity chief Lech Walesa expressed hope that the trial will not be like those that preceded the Gdansk agreements.

Those trials, he said, "were only puppet shows."

Courtroom rumor meanwhile suggested the trial may last several months; the prosecution's case against the defendants fills 15 fat volumes.

Trial Begins

LD151626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A trial of the leaders of the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] has started today at the Warsaw Voivodship Court in Warsaw. Those on trial are Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak.

On the first day of the trial, the prosecutor read the indictment. Those standing trial are accused of forming an illegal political organization in 1979-80 in order to weaken the (?national) defensive power, break our alliance with the Soviet Union and overthrow the political system of the People's Republic of Poland by force. Fifty-seven witnesses will testify at the trial. After the indictment was read, the court ordered a recess until tomorrow.

More on Indictment

LD151917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]--Leszek Moczulski, Romualdo Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Janziszak--began today at the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

On the first day of the trial the indictment was read. The prosecutor charges the defendants with activities in preparation for setting up an illegal organization, named KPN, in the years 1979-80 in order to weaken the defensive power, to break the alliance with the Soviet Union and to overthrow by force the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic, acting together in agreement with other persons covered by separate proceedings.

It was financed and inspired by foreign centers of political diversion hostile to the Polish People's Republic. Implementing the program of the organization, Leszek Moczulski as leader and chairman of the political council and the remaining defendants as members of the council, have been agitating for hostile activities against the fundamental political interests of the Polish People's Republic. They have been passing to foreign centers of political diversion information and commentaries which constituted the basis of the slanderous propaganda campaign.

The prosecutor also accuses the defendants of coming to an agreement with persons abroad representing the organizations engaged in activities against the fundamental political interests of the Polish People's Republic and of mass printing and dissemination of leaflets and newspapers, as well as interviews and articles published abroad, which contained false information regarding the sovereignty and independence of the Polish state and the allied relations linking Poland and the Soviet Union.

The activities designed to set up the KPN were started by Leszek Moczulski with the publication of an article headlined: "Revolution Without Revolution," in the journal DROGA [The Road] in June 1979. In fact, the article constitutes that organization's political program. In the program Moczulski urges that the PZPR be deprived of its constitutionally determined place and role in the political system of the Polish People's Republic, that the alliance with the Soviet Union be broken and that the socialist system be overthrown.

Exploiting skillfully the errors and distortions emerging in the process of socialist construction in Poland, continued the prosecutor, Leszek Moczulski has worked out the conclusion--false and detrimental to Poland's interests--that the socioeconomic and political system in Poland cannot be improved or reformed.

It transpires from the documents found, says the indictment that the KPN has been set up as a political party operating at home and abroad and that its ideological precepts were based on the program drafted by Leszek Moczulski.

The concluding part of the indictment states that those indicted have been playing an inspiring and leading role in the organization they set up, which has concealed its hostile objectives to the Polish People's Republic and its activities under the mystifying name of KPN. Under their leadership the KPN, inspired and assisted by centers of political diversion hostile to Poland, was acting to break the allied unity of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to overthrow by force Poland's constitutionally determined socialist system. After the indictment was read, the court ordered the trial to be resumed tomorrow. At the trial 57 witnesses are to give evidence. The prosecutor also asked for the reading of evidence given by another 51 witnesses who will not be called.

The defendants are at liberty while on trial.

Two Plead Not Guilty

LD152109 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpt] A trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] started today at the Warsaw Voivodship Court. Those on trial are Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Janziszak.

The prosecutor accused those standing trial of acting jointly and in collusion with other persons included in separate proceedings to weaken the defensive power, break off the alliance with the Soviet Union and overthrow by force the constitutional system of the People's Republic of Poland, by undertaking [words indistinct] creating an illegal association called the KPN. It was financed and inspired by foreign centers of political subversion hostile to the Polish People's Republic. The accusations were defined by the prosecutors as falling under Article 123 of the Penal Code. The indictment describes, among other things, the activity of the KPN's centers in the United States, Canada, the FRG, Sweden and Norway, as well as the methods by which this organization was financed.

The accused, Leszek Moczulski and Tadeusz Stanski, pleaded not guilty, but confirmed that they had leading roles in the KPN. Romuald Szeremetiew refused to make any statement. Tadeusz Jandziszak pleaded not guilty and then made a statement which partly agreed with the de facto situation [stan faktyczny] as established by investigation.

FURTHER ON ELECTION CONFERENCES, RESULTS

Jaruzelski in Military District

LD151256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A party election conference of the Warsaw Military District is being held today in the capital. The conference is attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. This conference, which inaugurates party conferences in the army, will elect the leading bodies of the military district party organization, and delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Jaruzelski Elected

LD152240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Military District party election conference began yesterday [15 June] under the slogan: "Faithful to the Party and the Nation!" Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and minister of national defense, is attending. Wojciech Jaruzelski was among the delegates elected to the ninth extraordinary party congress, winning 238 out of 241 valid votes.

Leaders in Voivodships

LD151750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Voivodship report-back and election conferences are being held today in Nowy Sacz, Czestochowa, Ciechanow, Plock, Radom and Skierniewice. The conferences are mapping out the program of activity for party organizations for the next few years, and electing authorities of voivodship committees and delegates to the party's ninth extraordinary congress.

The following officials are participating in the various conferences: Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary and politburo member, in Nowy Sacz; Roman Ney, Central Committee secretary and Politburo candidate member, and Walery Namiotkiewicz, director of the Central Committee Ideoeducational Work Department, in Czestowchowa;

Jerzy Waszczuk, Central Committee secretary and Politburo candidate member, in Radom; Zdzislaw Kurowski, Central Committee secretary, in Ciechanow; Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism Department, and Jerzy Urbanski, vice chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, in Skierniewice; and Zygmunt Oleniak, director of the Central Committee Letters and Correspondence Bureau. Stanislaw Kania is also present in Plock.

More on Meetings, Results

LD152046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] In Plock, Radom, Ciechanow, Nowy Sacz, Czestochowa and Skierniewice, the voivodship reports back and election conferences of the party are taking place today. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, is participating in the debates at the Plock conference.

In the discussion national and regional problems are being raised, concerning both intraparty and general social activity. It was stressed that the impasse in party activity was broken at the 11th Central Committee Plenum.

It was also noted that during the report-back and election campaign in the party organizations of the voivodship, many constructive proposals and motions were revealed. Exploitation of these grassroot initiatives will allow us to overcome the crisis and to propose a program corresponding to expectations of society. In the afternoon the conference expressed its consent for the present first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party Alfred Walek--who had not previously obtained a mandate to the conference--to stand as a candidate.

Subsequently, in competition with four other candidates, Alfred Walek was reelected first secretary of the party in Plock by a secret ballot.

Jerzy Waszczuk, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is participating in the Radom debates. Much attention is devoted to the economic situation in the Radom region. Shortages of raw and other material as well as bad labor organization in some of the industrial works were recognized to be the main cause of the decline in managerial effectiveness during the past 5 months. Reference was also made in the discussion to the June 1976 events in Radom. The participants noted that the direct cause of the workers' mass protest was the unjustified political and economic decisions of the party and government leadership at the time; demands were made for the punishment of persons guilty of causing those tragic events. The debates are still in progress.

In Ciechanow, farmer delegates presented the possibilities for the development of animal breeding, also devoting much attention to questions of the proper distribution of the means of production and spare parts for agricultural machines and questions of land reclamation and rural construction. The discussion continues.

During the conference in Nowy Sacz, Jozef Brozek was elected first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee from among three candidates in a secret ballot. Until now he has been the secretary of the voivodship party echelon. The discussion concerning the topical social and economic situation of the country as well as regional problems is still in progress. Issues connected with the conclusion of talks between the working commission of the central level and the Nowy Sacz NSZZ Solidarity are also being raised. It was stressed that the post-August changes are reinstating the true values of socialism in Poland.

Taking part in the voivodship conference in Skierniewice are Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, head of the Social Organizations Sports and Tourism Department; Jerzy Urbanski, the deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission; and Jozef Kepa, the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection.

For the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party in Skierniewica one candidate's name was put forward: the present first secretary of the voivodship committee Janusz Kubasiewicz, who was reelected to the post by a majority ofvotes in a secret ballot. He stated that the party authorities set up during the elections have at present the indispensible support of the party members. The elections have also contributed to a purification of the atmosphere around the people who are holding party posts. This is an undeniable achievement of the congress campaign; it opens before the party organizations and committees possibilities of more effective action.

Kania Speaks at Plock

LD160946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A voivodship party organization report-back and election conference, attended by Stanislaw Kania, ended in Plock this morning. Speaking during the night he said that the discussion demonstrated a regeneration of party strength and was also an expression of full support for trends embarked upon at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum, for the line of accord and for political settlement of conflicts.

Referring to the latest 11th Central Committee Plenum and its assessment of the situation in the country, Stanislaw Kania emphasized that only the mobilization of party members and all Poles can free the country from antisocialist threats and allow the political crisis to be overcome. Speaking about democratization of interparty life, which has been demonstrated, among other things, by changes in electoral procedure, and by upgrading the rank of representative bodies, Stanislaw Kania said that the development of these forms constitute a guarantee which will prevent deviations in the future and indicates that Leninist forms are being restored.

Voivodship Election Results

LD152359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The final phase before the ninth extraordinary congress of the party are the voivodship conferences. First secretaries of the voivodship committees of the party were elected: in Plock--Alfred Walek; in Czestochowa--Wladyslaw Jonkisz; in Nowy Sacz--Jozef Brozek; in Ciechanow--Zdzislaw Lucinski; in Skierniewice--Janusz Kubasiewcz.

Warsaw City Center

LD151010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] On 6 June, yesterday and today, the city center party programmatic and election conference in Warsaw held its sessions. The session of this largest party organization in the capital completed the stage of the Warsaw district conferences. Many speakers referred to the session of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and to its resolution, supporting the statements contained in it. This was expressed, by Stefan Bratkowski, among others, who stressed that it had been a great struggle of the party for dignity.

Taking the floor, Stanislaw Kociolek stated that the line of politically solving problems, as represented by the party, was supported by the 11th Central Committee Plenum despite differences of opinion on the assessments of its implementation.

The Warsaw city center conference elected 83 delegates to the capital conference, among whom are Zdislaw Tokarski, first secretary of the district committee, Katarzyna (Laniewska), Stefan Bratkowski, and Dominik Horodynski.

Gorzow Voivodship Session

LD150233 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (PAP)--The Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship PUWP committee met in a plenary session yesterday.

Participants in the session evaluated the pre-congress campaign and adopted materials for the voivodship reporting and election conference.

Participants in the conference said that the materials published by Team 7 contain information aimed at discrediting many people, some of whom hold top posts in state administration and party apparatus and pushing them away from the approaching elections.

Members of Team 7 stressed that they are voicing the opinions of worker communities, who believe that nothing short of a full explanation and removal of all deformations can restore credibility to the party.

In the adopted resolution the voivodship pre-congress commission was obliged to unify [words indistinct] of elaborating and distributing the commission's materials. The resolution did not endorse the part of materials submitted by Team 7 which contains an evaluation of the work of basic committees, the VC executive and plenum. It was decided that the voivodship party control commission should investigate the work of authors of Team 7 materials. It was recommended that those who have infringed on the statute should be (?made) to account.

Some of the party and administration functionaries feel that they are being attacked for the attack's sake, simply because they are serving functions, without concrete charges, only for the sake of changing everything and everybody associated with the past. So far, too little attention has been paid in party organizations and at conferences to a discussion of programme assumptions for the 9th PUWP Congress and the draft statute. The party must finally make the effort to look to the future.

Olszowski in Wroclaw

LD132024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] A report-back and election conference is also taking place today at the Pafawag wagon factory, the largest industrial enterprise in Wroclaw. Taking part in it is Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Jagielski in Elblag

LD130908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The report-back and election campaign leading into the ninth extraordinary party congress continues in Poland. Sessions of the voivodship report-back and election conferences began today in Elblag and Opole. Here is a report from Elblag:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The Elblag Voivodship party report-back and election conference has been in session since this morning, with 320 delegates in the session hall representing their party members. Among the guests are Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Magielski, member of the Politburo, and Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, minister of power industry and atomic energy. The delegates welcomed the deputy premier with satisfaction; a majority expressed their satisfaction by voting to put Mieczyslaw Jagielski on the electoral list of delegates to the party congress. Attention was drawn to the fact that this exception had been made to exphasize the role Deputy Premier Jagielski played during the August negotiations in Gdansk and to recognize his present efforts aimed at improving the market and economic situation in Poland.

[Jagielski] Above all I must, with great emotion, thank you for what was said about me. Without exaggeration, and with some particular expressions of modesty, I would like also to emphasize that there is nothing more valuable to every party activist, nothing dearer, than the respect and recognition of his closest fellow comrades at work, fellow comrades who are members of one great party family. I thank you most warmly and in the most heartfelt manner for what has been said here.

With great satisfaction, I accept your proposal of my candidature as a delegate to the congress. I greatly respect this proposal, regardless of the result. [applause]

[Reporter] The report of the outgoing executive was given by Jerzy Prusiecki, first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party. Speaking of the political situation in the Elblag Voivodship, he stated among other things:

[Prusiecki] We cannot agree with the thesis that is occasionally being launched--that is even frequently launched--that since August, only the party and the government are responsible for the development of our situation. From that moment on, a third partner appeared: the new trade union. Objectively, whether they want to admit it or not, they bear a certain proportion of the responsibility for what is going on in our country and our voivodship--both for positive and for negative things. We want the newly elected voivodship committee to continue all the methods of joint action which have so far been successful with the trade unions and to develop and enrich the joint action at the same time. The voivodship committee should throw out whatever was incorrect or did not yield the expected results. This is necessary in order to harmoniously direct the activities and to make the right social and economic decisions. This is an especially important and responsible task that results from the resolution of the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the party.

In our area, the service that stands guard over order and security has not violated the law. The Citizens' Militia, the courts and the prosecutor's office have a better working climate here. Society supports them with daily work which ensures the sense of security for all. This climate must be maintained by all of us, literally all of us.

[Reporter] So far, 12 people have spoken during the discussion. They have concentrated particularly on internal party matters. The discussion is continuing and over 50 delegates have registered to speak. They still have to vote to elect--among others--20 delegates to the party congress. It is anticipated that the discussion will continue until late in the night. That's all from Gdansk. [as heard] Over to Warsaw.
[end recording]

Elblag Meeting Ends

LD132303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The PZPR voivodship report-back and electoral conference ended this morning in Elblag. The session lasted nearly 23 hours. The conference elected party voivodship authorities and the 29 delegates to the ninth congress, among them Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Central Committee Politburo. Jerzy Prusiecki was reelected first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Elblag.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski, speaking at the end of the meeting said, among other things: We Poles should be particularly sensitive and repulsed by the political game being played, whose essence comes down to changing the status of forces in Europe. Occupied with our own very difficult and painful affairs, we often do not notice or do not appreciate the danger that is threatening us, the weakening of the links between Poland and socialist countries.

Later on in his speech Deputy Premier Jagielski discussed the significance of state law and order [ład państwowy] based on the principles of socialist law and order.

Economic reform was the next topic of discussion. Jagielski said that the key point of the whole reform lies in making enterprises independent, in their autonomous control of the assets possessed and of state property within the framework of united state and employee interests.

Next the deputy premier discussed the issues of our economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Waszczuk Speaks in Bialystok

LD121709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee is holding a report-back and election conference. Results of elections to the voivodship party authorities and of delegates to the ninth party congress were announced at the conference today. Essential party issues are being discussed, as are problems concerning health services, agriculture and hunting and market and economic reform. During the discussion, Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, took the floor. He dealt with the main problems that were discussed at the 11th plenum of the Central Committee.

Lublin First Secretary

LD132016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] This morning, after a session lasting 26 hours, the first stage of the municipal report-back and election conference of the Lublin PZPR ended. Two hundred and ninety delegates reviewed the activities of the municipal echelon and elected new authorities and delegates to the voivodship conference.

Engineer Andrzej (?Kepinski), secretary of the PZPR works committee in the truck factory, was elected first secretary of the Lublin PZPR Municipal Committee in a secret ballot. The next stage of the conference will take place on 17 June and will be mainly devoted to programmatic matters.

Lublin Proceedings

LD132336 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (PAP)--A PUWP report and election conference attended by alternate member of the Political Bureau, first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Lublin Wladyslaw Kruk has gathered in that city.

In a secret vote the conference awarded the mandate of the first secretary of the PUWP city committee to Andrzej Mecinski, secretary of the works committee at the Lublin truck factory.

One of the speakers, Zofia Pawlak, spoke with great concern about the activity of anti-socialist groupings in Poland such as KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, KPN. Another of the speakers Elzbieta Buczek voiced concern over anti-Soviet moods encountered among social circles and stressed that Poland's present day and future were bound with the alliance with the Soviet Union.

PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak, taking part in the conference, stressed in his speech that the major task facing the party and every Pole wishing well his socialist country was to help Poland safely overcome the ever greater difficulties.

"Poland is too big a country for anyone to provide for. Unless we extract 200 million tons of coal annually we cannot dream of the improvement of the situation. The world ceases to understand us--for we want more and more and do less and less work," Cypryniak said.

"The line of renewal is irreversible. Deep cadres changes must take place during the 9th congress, providing for a supply of fresh blood. But simultaneously, people have to remain which will help these young and teach them. We must learn in Poland how to give over power without upheavals and revolution."

Ruda Slaska Meeting Ends

LD132316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The party municipal report-back and electoral conference in Ruda Slaska ended last night after many hours of discussion. In a secret ballot the first secretary of the municipal committee was elected. He is engineer Miroslaw (?Repecki) from Pokou coal mine. Also elected were 17 delegates to the voivodship conference. Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, participated in the work of the discussion.

In the discussion, which was sharp on several occasions, two currents were prevalent concerning intraparty and economic matters. In numerous speeches referring to the session and to the resolutions of the 11th Central Committee Plenum, the need for strengthening unity and the leading role of the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party, and the regaining of full confidence in it were strongly emphasized. The necessity of the development of the principles of socialist democratization, the principles of social justice and of law and order, and of strengthening the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union were discussed.

Piotrkow Trybunalski Results

LD140058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The municipal report-back conference in Piotrkow Trybunalski has ended in Piotrkow Voivodship, a stage of the precongress campaign at the parish and municipal level. The debate was dominated by intraparty problems and matters connected with the life of the town and its residents. As a result of the elections the party municipal authorities have altered radically. None of the members of the 65-strong municipal party committee was reelected to the old secretariat. [sentence as heard] Henryk Komar has been elected first secretary of the party municipal committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

Chorzow Results

LD140242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Last night the deliberations of the municipal report-back and election party conference in Chorzow came to an end. Intraparty issues and very complex matters pertaining to a typically working class, nonindustrialized town dominated the discussion. Gerard Gabrys, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and miner from the Barbara-Chorzow mine, is one of the 21 delegates elected to the voivodship conference.

'Far-Reaching' Changes

LD141320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] As the ninth extraordinary congress approaches, the number of delegates to the congress is growing. So far, nearly 600 have been elected, which is nearly one-third. Almost all delegates directly appointed at conferences in large enterprise PZPR organizations have been elected.

According to preliminary analysis, during the current report-back and election campaign, far-reaching replacement of party authorities has taken place. About 50 percent of the first secretaries have been replaced as well as about 40 percent in the composition of executives. At the level of party organization committees of the first grade, replacements amount to 75 percent. Thus, a great cadre movement is taking place in the party and very deep transformation are taking place.

MORE SPEECHES AT 11TH PZPR PLENUM; REACTION

AU121601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 81 pp 4-5

[Speech by Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, at the 9 June session of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] For many months we have had to deal with phenomena jeopardizing the party's leading role in our country, the elementary principles of party functioning and the bases of our people's state. Recently, those phenomena have intensified, bringing one, in their shocking eloquency, to the conclusion that the authorities in their concessions have reached the limit. I would put that in the following way: Up to now we have been working like historians. We simply recorded what was going on and drew correct conclusions, but--and this should be self-critically stated--we did not do much.

That is being stated by persons who advocate negotiations and agreements as a form of settling conflicts. I am able to say this, for I signed the Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and remember the joy of having concluded a dramatic episode in our most recent history and thus of opening a path to social justice, to fuller democracy and to purging our life of alien and harmful growth.

Some figures--moreover, not only in Solidarity, but also in the party--have been constantly imputing to me hostility to Solidarity and to the so-called democratization of social life. For this reason I would like to remind them that precisely in Jastrzebie a real chance emerged to implement the agreements, not by extortion, but by concrete cooperation with the authorities on the basis of the socialist principles of the system and in full recognition of and respect for the party's leading role in the life of the people and the country. An unambiguous statement on the subject was issued by the plant conciliation board in Jastrzebie. An identical position was publicly assumed by Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, its chairman at that time.

In response, an offensive was launched by forces inspiring the aggressive Solidarity moves. Those forces never intended to accept the role of a trade union and pursued the clearcut goal of seizing power and overthrowing the socialist system in Poland. Jastrzebie Solidarity people, who have always read the agreements reached verbatim and truly intended to implement them, to keep the word given to the people's authorities whom they regarded as their own, were the proverbial eyesore to those forces.

Thus the most powerful braintrust from the Workers Defense Committee command was mustered in Katowice Voivodship to smash Solidarity and to prevent cooperation with the authorities. It was precisely then that I realized that my romanticism, my joy at the agreements concluded, was premature.

Once again the truth was confirmed that there is no chance of reaching an agreement with a resolute adversary, reaching a compromise with the staunch enemy of the socialist system, in conformity with the invariable Leninist thesis "who defeats whom." If the Communist Party manifests the lack of the instinct for self-preservation as far advanced as that, and if it is unable to shake off a kind of lethargy in the face of a jeopardy as obvious and palpable as the present one, it is small wonder that it is sinking ever deeper on the path leading nowhere, or rather leading to a national tragedy.

Under such circumstances, how could our allies fail to voice their concern? It is a pity that the course of conversations conducted in recent months with representatives of fraternal parties has been known to the broader circle of aktivs only from dry PAP communiques. That course should be discussed in detail at least in internal party information. The letter just received from the CPSU Central Committee would, most probably, be more intelligible then.

I blush with shame to read libels aimed at our alliances and attacking the fraternal socialist countries. The most painful, however, are the facts of desecrating Soviet graves and monuments commemorating the 600,000 fallen soldiers of the army that liberated Polish lands from the Hitlerite occupation. Whoever raises a hand against the inviolable Polish-Soviet friendship, which is fundamental for our existence, acts against Poland's sovereignty, against our national security.

All those who, in the hope of bringing Poland out of the camp of the socialist states, preach the need for a revision of the decisions of the Yalta and the Potsdam conferences should be reminded that all attempts of that kind are aimed at disturbing the balance of power in the world.

Apparently, that obvious truth has not reached the posthumous children [pogrobowcy] of extreme nationalism and anticommunism, who adhere to bankrupt ideas turned down even by the enlightened bourgeoisie between the two wars. Those relics of the discredited past are being advertised with impunity in our mass media. And that is happening in the jubilee year of the centenary of the birth of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski, who, with such precision and consistency, unmasked the ideas of the Pilsudski movement, ideas that are pernicious to the nation. Have the authors of the articles and programs apotheosizing Poland between the wars forgotten about that? Have they been unable to draw any lesson from the September 1939 tragedy?

I consider it my moral duty to tackle the present situation in the party apparatus, the more so because I have been directly asked if that situation was not a derivative from the position taken by the party leadership. Apparatus workers refer to the opinions voiced rather lightheartedly by some comrades, including at the Central Committee level and in the press, to the effect that: Too bad, but if need be the entire apparatus will have to be changed. The course of the electoral campaign seems to confirm that thesis. Persons who have frustrated the party's confidence have also been a part of the apparatus, but not all of them. The totality of selfless and honest workers do not deserve in the least the outcry raised.

My opinion about the activity of the Katowice Party Forum has been expressed in the position taken by the Central Committee Politburo to which I belong. Also I personally do not agree with the arbitrary style of the Forum's documents. But, on the other hand, the campaign unleashed on an unprecedented scale all over the country is remarkable. Who moved so swiftly, efficiently and bitterly to fight the Forum documents, while documents undermining the functions of the party as such were previously repeatedly brushed aside? Our voivodship party organization itself has assessed in a principled manner the views advocated by the Forum, whose members accepted the Central Committee Politburo's position in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, which cannot be said of the other disputing forums and structures directly fighting the party. The secretariat of the voivodship party committee systematically discussed and continues to have discussions with the Forum. However, one must not totally condemn the Forum's ideological substance.

In my opinion, the whole affair has been exaggerated, and I would like to repeat here Wladyslaw Gomulka's dictum recently referred to by Comrade Kociolek: Dogmatism in the party is like influenza or a cold, but revisionism is tuberculosis.

I consider it appropriate to speak about coal output. Well, the Sejm-adopted plan cannot be fulfilled mainly because voluntary work on workfree Saturdays is not being paid for from the mobilization funds, and as a result coal output has been systematically decreasing. I probably do not need to say what the results of that are for the whole economy and for each of us. The causes of declining output are also to be found in the rapidly deteriorating supplies of basic articles. I am aware that the rationing system has been introduced and do not dispute that. But, while equally distributing food, we should allow for some preferences in the distribution of means to maintain personal cleanliness and hygiene. No matter what, Silesia is dirtier. The miners simply do not have anything to wash themselves with after work.

In my opinion, the country will accept such a preference. Thus I move that the government changes the distribution of those means, although I am aware of complaints about the shortages in society.

Sawczuk Address 9 June

AU121322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 81 p 4

[Report on speech by Gen of Arms Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, Central Committee member, at the 9 June Warsaw Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee]

[Text] A number of party organizations and many party aktivists are greatly alarmed by the knowledge that the crisis is increasing and that there are no signs of any radical measures to overcome it.

The government's activities are restricted to declarations, appeals and assurances. Some "Solidarity" leaders continue to use the tested practice of exerting unceasing pressure, submitting demand to party branches and state authorities in the form of ultimatums and frequently blackmailing and frightening our party's leaders and aktivists. It must be stated that they do that with success. That sort of thing also happened to Central Committee member Comrade Siwak. Attempts are made to constantly foment conflicts in order to maintain the chain reaction of chaos and tension in the country. One result of that state of affairs is the blocking of the functioning of the people's power bodies.

In such a situation our friends are naturally concerned about the manifestations of open counterrevolution here, which have been impetuously snowballing in the past few weeks. That concern, which our friends have often expressed in the past, has been intensified by the fact that in our country people speak of counterrevolution as of a figment of the imagination, as something abstract. The most recent decision on the leaders of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, which I think, was also made under pressure, has intensified society's disorientation and is yet another example of capitulation.

The CPSU Central Committee letter addressed to us is further proof of concern for the fortunes of our country. The letter is a synthetic Marxist evaluation of our situation and the reasons for it, which are now intensifying this situation. Personally I fully concur with that evaluation, and I know that many comrades here also concur.

After all, it is not for the first time that it is said that some comrade lacks an action concept. Why then do they refuse to comprehend this truth? Why do they engage in apparent activities which increase the country's chaos and disorganization? This state of affairs always leads to anarchy and to an unprecedented growth of crime, including crime endangering our citizens' lives. Increased crime, which is a result of loose social discipline and of some of our people's refusal to help the militia, goes hand in hand with lawlessness and total certainty that criminals will go unpunished. Not infrequently our people's soldiers are abused verbally and physically assaulted.

Some leaders of "Solidarity" who have been waging for some months now a consistent and gross campaign against the militia and the security service, paralyzing their functioning, are greatly responsible for such a state of affairs.

The pattern is simple: Disorganize the administration, and disintegrate the party, the militia and the security bodies and then the armed forces, and the road to power is wide open.

It is hard to come to terms with a situation in which "Solidarity" wants--in keeping with its programmatic assumptions--to determine trade union tasks and whatever concerns our state's policy and yet to saddle the party with responsibility for everything, including its failure to implement its tasks because of "Solidarity's" destructive activities.

The increasing manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are giving rise to special concern. That is an extremely dangerous feature, which must in no case be underestimated. Of course, there is nothing new in it. From the very days of People's Poland, which based its policy on the class and internationalist foundations of the Polish-Soviet alliance and the brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army, imperialism has made every effort to undermine that alliance, using the most retrograde and reactionary forces in our country.

It should also be clearly stated that only political adventurers promote anti-Sovietism, and there is no lack of such adventurers. It is a pity that the numerous mass media do not see in that fact the dangerous manifestations of nationalis[illegible]-do not see it at least to the extent to which they see other facts which are often figments of the imagination.

Comrades, I am speaking of these issues so urgently because efforts to undermine our alliances are tantamount to striking at Poland's most vital interests, defense capacity and ability to live. Can the people for whom the country's good is the overriding aim accept such a state of affairs? Of course not. And let us bear in mind that declarations and resolutions, a large number of which have been made and adopted in the past few weeks, will not do in that connection. What we need is militant political actions by the party. We also need state decisions, if only those concerning the identification and conviction of the vandals who destroy the monuments of our people's gratitude for the soldiers who fell in our country--the Soviet soldiers buried here--and who did their difficult and hard duty together with us.

Comrades, I think that submitting further proposals in a situation in which the previously adopted resolutions and the tasks stemming from them are not being implemented or are being just, just implemented, is simply useless. We can formulate one basic conclusion: To resort to the previous resolutions in which the tasks for the party, for party branches and for party bodies were defined in a principled and partylike way. Those who do not want or are unable to decidedly counter the spreading evil should give way to others.

Miskiewicz Address 9 June

AU121724 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 9 June Warsaw plenum of the PZPR Central Committee]

[Text] Saying here and now that our party and our socialist homeland have reached the final stage of danger would not be in order, but I want to begin my speech with this statement because this plenum and most of our people behave as if nothing were taking place and think that what is going to take place will save our fatherland. All this goes hand in hand with the conviction that we are doing nothing because a miracle will happen. I would like the comrades to think deeply on this issue, because the present situation is not what it was even a short time ago. Today most of our people are against the party--against us. We must realize that, one, this state of affairs has been produced by our activities or rather by a lack of effective activities. Two, it has been produced by the effective activities of our adversaries, who, constantly since last August or even earlier, have consistently sought to weaken us as a party and to demolish the people's power. That is the aim of "Solidarity," which is ruthlessly infecting the minds of the intelligentsia and the workers class with certain views. The mass media are probably aiding this action unwittingly or intentionally. To me that is the most important issue today.

However, as a secretary who has recently been elected, I would like to say that there are still very many people who believe in us and on whom we can rely. Our activities and our decisions made today will determine whether there will be more or fewer such people and whether they will commit themselves even more keenly on our side or whether they will leave us. That is why today the Central Committee members must make a historic decision.

Comrades, we must muster a maximum of our strength, get rid of all kinds of distrust, give up regional divisions, put everything on a single card and work out the party stand on the present situation.

That is why I take the view that the letter addressed to us by our Soviet friends should be regarded as a proposal that must not be rejected and that must simply be acted upon rapidly and decisively. First, we must verify our activities; second, we must unite in our common interests; and third, we must make specific decisions on the following issues:

--We should unequivocally determine our stand regarding the mass media. They must guarantee our action program.

--I think that our plenum should make unequivocal decisions in order to strengthen the militia and the armed forces. The comrades who are responsible for these affairs should realize that passivity may result in a more complicated situation in that regard.

--We must define in an unequivocal manner our stand on the horizontal structures and on the trade unions, especially on "Solidarity."

--We should adopt a program for party activities for the period up to the congress, the date of which must be adhered to by every means.

Another issue is our government's activities. The premier should inform the Sejm about such activities. The government should take action on the following lines:

1--To ensure the basic production means, telling us how it proposes to do it.

2--The government must tell us what it will be possible to do and what it will be necessary to do if we receive additional resources. Today we need good managers who are able to make decisions in order to maintain production. In addition, we must transfer some powers to the voivodships so they are able to undertake directive actions.

Of course, it is possible to expand that list. My proposal is that this plenum should work out specific proposals in that regard. We must adopt a resolution to that effect. Perhaps we should discuss it at first in teams. Such a resolution must not be composed of generalities as has been the case before. It must be clear and readable to every party organization.

And the last issue that I would like to bring up here: Honestly speaking, I am simply dissatisfied with the Politburo's position presented at this plenum. I expected a tougher and more unequivocal stand on certain issues. However, I think that the plenum will be able to formulate such a stand and that Comrade Kania will present it at the conclusion of the plenum. At one time Comrade Kania said that he did not want to be a leader [przywodca]. But today the party needs a staff and a commander [dowodca]. And this is what we must leave this plenum with.

Barcikowski's Resignation

AU151305 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 10 June session of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Comrades, permit me to deliver my speech in accordance with the prepared text after all and to justify my taking the floor. At the present session we are adopting historic decisions of enormous importance, and we are all perhaps aware of that. Some comrades, particularly yesterday, but also Comrade Grabski today, used the phrases "I do not know, I did not know." I am unable to say that. I know. I know. And precisely because I know, I share with conviction the theses of yesterday's report by Comrade Kania. No matter how difficult it is to pursue the political line drawn up in the report, I consider it as the best possible solution for the party and for Poland.

Take note that, notwithstanding what is repeatedly being alleged, that is not a line of capitulation, but exactly the reverse, a line of party struggle for its position in society, for a secure socialist Poland. His, comrades, is not a line of capitulation and inactivity. One can seek absolution by different means. Certainly, forces must be gathered and conditions must be secured by fighting to put that line into effect. The first and foremost condition is the strength of our united party, and I will return to that point later. The second condition is expanding the awareness of responsibility shared with the party for the destiny of the country and the nation to the broadest circles of society, and primarily the Polish intelligentsia, including journalists. Let me say bluntly: We must put an end to empty gestures, to outbidding in fine phrases and gestures, to cheap shows of courage in voicing grudges, claims, accusations and slander. We must put an end to all that for the benefit of responsibility and political realism. A passive attitude is not enough here. Our point must be to win for our party and the people's states the active support of those influential social groups. And here I come to the third condition: the bridling of the enemies of socialism, of people who are disposed to and are pushing Poland into the abyss of misfortune. That, comrades, is the task and duty not only of our party, because not only our party's interests are at stake here; what is at stake are the interests of the country and of the whole nation. Let those who knowingly or unknowingly are playing with the nation's destiny feel public disapproval; let society pick out the madmen from among the realists and patriots. Is Poland short of sensible people able to help check those dangerous processes? Is there today anything more important that could justify the passive--and frequently consenting--position of many honest people? In that spirit, our party has already called--and today should call more earnestly than ever--on all social forces guided by Polish interests. That call meets among thinking people with support, although that support is not sufficiently broad. That support must be fought for.

I would like to go back to party affairs. Allow me, comrades, to critically assess the discussion. I will not mince my words, but only in order to lay down my idea more clearly. In some speeches, marked by criticism, including with regard to the Politburo, I have noticed almost complaints that the Politburo was unable to give orders to Solidarity and to banish difficulties from our life. But it is no secret to anyone that it is not only the Politburo's activity that makes our party strong, but everything that the party does and that the party is able to do under those extremely difficult circumstances; what I mean is the party in the broadest sense. I am hardly eligible to say how much the Politburo helped the party, but I cannot accept the blame that it has hampered the work.

Our attitude is another matter, the attitude of the Central Committee and the party to the government. We are actually aware how much the government is restricted in its work; everyone in this hall is aware how restricted it is primarily in the material sphere. We are aware of the drop in the domestic extraction of raw materials, of the sharp fall in agricultural production, of the catastrophic state of the balance of payments, of the mess on the market, of the extorted wages and of the virtual flood of money. Yet while delivering speeches at Central Committee sessions we leave that awareness back on our seats and, free from it, from the dais call on the government to settle what has been lightly termed as problems. Naturally enough, those speeches express the working people's expectations, and I can see that perfectly well. But they also express our groundless belief that those problems can be settled by the premier, by one or the other minister, while in Poland nobody really seems to be thinking of the need to back the government with earnest activity, and even in our party not much thought is being given to that. That is not a complaint, but a statement of fact. Is it not remarkable that the second successive government is about to be "worn out" in such a short time? Because we in this hall have buried it. One can--and perhaps should--speak about the government's mistakes, but is the government alone to be blamed?

To what extent do we tackle in our present discussion what is feasible and what is not; to what degree are we in a position to ascertain it? Why have we ourselves been unable to maintain a distance from the issue previously? Neither can I accept--and I will go even further, I have listened with disgust and shame--voivodship committee secretaries using the Central Committee tribune to blame the Politburo for the fact that basic party organizations under their leadership elect delegates badly, break statutory principles, regulations and so forth. That implies, comrades, that we charge the Politburo with leadership over our party organizations. Thus who should eventually bear responsibility for what we ourselves found to be right? Indeed, that can be attributed to Kania. But Kania alone will suffice for entire Poland if he is strong enough.

We, comrades, could even keep silent about that if there were no need--and the sooner that happens, the better--to return to responsibility at every level and inherent in every level, to the realization of our talks both in the party and society. We can exert our influence on that style if we manage not to yield completely to the elements carrying us along today, not only at large meetings, but also in this hall. Today the comrades pointed out the need to reshuffle the Politburo and to refuse the vote of confidence in it. Lack of confidence in the party governing bodies elected previously is commonplace. Everyone present here is aware of how difficult it is to argue against slanders, suspicions, to retain the seats possessed and so forth.

One can argue before party members and enterprise party organizations, but dear comrades, how can we explain the lack of confidence in Central Committee members? What sort of creed should I adhere to after all I have said, written, done or sought to do in the party? For that exact reason I will make no declaration of any creed, but on the other hand I feel obliged to offer my resignation from the functions of Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. What can I add to that? I will not blame Politburo members for having brought about in the party the behavior that has prevailed at our meetings and that I have been witness to. Just remember the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and the panic that arose in this hall following each report that was just a bit more determined. Yet today we are courageous. I shall not blame Politburo members, because we have all contributed toward that behavior and we have all accepted it.

I would like to congratulate Comrade Grabski on his unawareness. Strangely enough, most events of which he was unaware happened in his sector. He was responsible for them. If one is responsible, one also has the duty to be aware, for if one is unaware, it is difficult to bear responsibility.

Opalko Address 10 June

LD122146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2205 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Speech by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Tarnow voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 10 June--read by announcer]

[Text] The letter of the CPSU Central Committee is seen by me as a warning telegram before the coming danger, a danger threatening the nation and the party. It can be seen from the Politburo report that our Politburo agrees with the evaluation of the situation as contained in the letter. In this case we must say which forms and methods of action will be used to extricate the party and the state from the difficulties. This answer should be given by the Politburo and the government. The PZPR Central Committee in its resolution and in a reply to the CPSU Central Committee will no doubt give a correct evaluation of the problems which interest both parties and will express its attitude on the content of the letter.

We have in Poland anti-Soviet phenomena which are mainly expressed by young people. Anti-Sovietism has gained in strength over recent months. There is no reaction to insulting poems and various kinds of satirical drawings. But this is not the only reason why we received the letter. Our Soviet comrades, as do the other communist and workers parties of the socialist community, have views regarding the correct work of our party and especially our leadership. We are not an aggressive party, a fighting party pushing forward. We continue making late decisions and we are losing our importance as leaders in the eyes of party members and the whole community.

The party cannot be as it used to be and I am convinced of this, not just as a member of a commission elected at this Central Committee plenum. Those responsible for the state of our party and the hopeless condition of our state are the people who led the party and the state in the 1970's--this must not be hidden; not forgetting the past we must deal with the present. The present condition of our state and primarily the state of economy requires a more definitive action. The government must clearly define [passage indistinct]. It must be clearly said what the government intends to do to extricate the country from poverty and what the government wants from the nation.

In spite of my affection for Comrade Jauzelski, his government, I feel, is not performing such a role. The embattled nation must be presented with a clear program of action. We must appeal to patriotism and call on the nation to fight for its own good, but at the same time we must give it hope that as a result of such actions, the needs of the nation will be gradually satisfied.

The lack of trust and lack of confidence are gradually disappearing as we approach the ninth extraordinary congress. A way out for the party and the state is seen in the congress. [passage indistinct]. The party is incapable of defending its own cadres, even in justified cases. [words indistinct].

Kusiak Address 10 June

LD122130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2205 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Speech by Jerzy Kusiak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 11th PZPR Central Committee plenum on 10 June--read by announcer]

[Text] The political resolution of conflicts is correct, but it is a mistake by the Politburo and personally of Comrade Kania, a mistake by members of the Central Committee, to avoid a clear, unambiguous definition of the forces hostile to socialism, forces which since the beginning of the crisis have had their own program and whose goal is to seize power in Poland. There are two kinds of tactics applied by the enemy. The first tactic is seizing power step by step--the creeping counterrevolution consistently implemented while we are passive. The second tactic is to try and make us use force, thus making the party fall into a trap. One of the elements of such a trap would be an intervention either of the Polish (?Armed) Forces or a Soviet intervention in Poland.

The second problem concerns the lack of a clear stance by the Politburo vis-a-vis the letter from the CPSU. How was it possible that talks were held several times about which the Central Committee plenum was not informed in full? Apart from declarations, there was not enough courage to fulfill our internationalist pledges.

The third problem concerns responsibility for yielding important and decisive positions. What has happened in the mass media is an example of not only the helplessness of the Politburo but also the most clear example of thoughtlessness and surrender. I propose that the plenum critically evaluate the work of the mass media and that the Central Committee define the responsibility of certain persons for the situation in the mass media and among journalists. There is no greater psychological terror and manipulation anywhere than among journalists.

No doubt everyone knows about the questionnaire sent out by the Union of Polish Journalists to all editorial teams. This action is a typical example of intimidation of honest editors.

The fourth problem is the situation in the party which, since last August, has been going through a very dramatic phase. The main enemy attack is directed against the party. [Words indistinct] the party in those months went a long way without a plan of action, the plan which the Politburo failed to provide from the very start. Having heard the report I am worried that such a program still is not in existence. Today there is a lot of bitterness in the party about the fact that in the struggle which is going on, the leadership is not only afraid of a confrontation but they even are incapable of deciding upon some action. This passive attitude is the basis for the fact that party members have ceased to believe us. The CPSU letter is not a warning, it is not an interference. It is an expression of the internationalist duty and solicitude for the development of the political situation in Poland.

Our attitude toward the Soviet Union is clearly defined in the assumptions for the ninth party congress. Whoever in our party assumes anti-Soviet positions declares himself to be on the side of the enemies of his own party. [words indistinct]

Many activists have been slandered in public. We have allowed the public to divide activists into alleged supporters and enemies of renewal. We have allowed courageous people to be attacked, people who have the courage to defend the party and oppose adventurism and opportunism. A moment has come when the whole community expects strong leadership, and strong leadership means courageous leadership. I think that the Politburo members must state their positions on the evaluation of the prospects for the implementation of tasks to the ninth congress. The truth must be told about the situation in the party and in the country, including our attitude toward the counterrevolutionary forces which are trying to seize power. A resolution is needed which will contain not just slogans but concrete decisions on the most urgent matters, which transpire from this dramatic situation in which the party and the country find themselves.

Jaruzelski Speech Submitted

AU151421 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Speech submitted by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and premier, for inclusion in the records of the 9-10 June Warsaw plenum of the PZPR Central Committee]

[Text] The deep and comprehensive crisis has reached a critical stage. Generally speaking, it has emerged from the Politburo report and the discussion that the present overriding and most urgent tasks are:

--Saving the party, its Marxist-Leninist character, and its strength and cohesion;

--Stabilizing the state at all levels and in all its functional links;

--Bringing back to health and crucially reforming the economy with the immediate aim of easing the hardships of the people's everyday life; and

--Restoring the trust of our allies and friends and reaffirming the trust in us by all partners in our international economic policy.

All of that is extremely difficult, but, all the same, absolutely necessary and still feasible. Our people and their patriotic forces, our party and the people's power are capable of making such heroic efforts in the present conditions. In order to stimulate such efforts, it is necessary that their acute urgency shakes and deeply shocks our hearts and minds and sounds like a signal that it is our last chance.

That will be possible if we maintain the credibility of the line of agreement or, strictly speaking, the consistency in seeking social trust and the true links with the working people, with millions and millions of our trade unionists and with the people.

However, in order for that line to bring the expected results and become the foundation of socialist renewal, it is necessary to erect a dam to bar the way to extremist forces, which stop at nothing, paralyze the normal functioning of authority and seek to seize power--that is, to carry out in fact an antisocialist coup.

Such is the congesting and aggravating reality--both its underlaying and creeping substance and its ostentatious and irritating outward form.

Authority cannot coexist with those phenomena anymore. The boundaries of the state's overriding interests and stability must be restored and maintained.

At this dramatic moment of our history, authority has the right to expect from society and from responsible forces of "Solidarity" their understanding and support for the platform of loyal, constructive cooperation contained within the necessary framework.

For their part, the party and the people's power should constantly improve the content and form of their functioning and combat passivity, shortsightedness and bureaucratic excesses. We should never forget that egocentric and irresponsible conduct that is in conflict with Leninist norms has created a gap between the so-called top and the grass-roots--between authority and the people--a gap which the enemy of socialiam has penetrated and violently enlarged.

A new style of work is being implemented today. But it needs to be more effective, which is possible only if the principles of democratic centralism are correctly understood and consistently observed.

The deep self-criticism of our party and the democratization of the many forms of power exercised have been assessed by our opponents as a suitable occasion to weaken the party and exert pressure on its representatives. We noticed that, apparently too late, many good and selfless people running the various sectors of the life of the party, administration and national economy have been subjected to or are being subjected to psychological blackmail and are under the pressure of continuous demands, claims and crude attacks. We cannot have that. Every honest representative of authority who conscientiously carries out his party or professional duties in a principled manner must be able to expect effective defense and reliable support.

At the present time, the Citizens' Militia, which is a particularly important echelon of the socialist state and the "front line" apparatus, must be aware of such support. All our people are increasingly conscious of the need for such support. The irresponsible calling into question of official statistics relating to the growth of crime will not succeed in covering up the manifestations of anarchy and lawlessness, which you can see with a "naked eye." Such questioning strikes at public order, but, above all, it strikes at every citizen's sense of calm and safety. It is the duty of the authorities to guarantee that calm, and it is the duty of society to favor, appreciate and respect the militia's difficult work.

I cannot help saying a few words about the Armed Forces--about my comrades-in-arms. The Armed Forces are experiencing painfully the deep crisis which our country, people and their leading force--the party--are going through. The cadre and all servicemen have a lively interest in our situation and continue to draw conclusions and to undertake service and party initiatives. But, above all, they continue to express their patriotic and civic concern in conscientious service, in an exacting regimen of training, in various actions and efforts for the benefit of the economy and in favorable displays of discipline.

All that makes it possible for me to tell the Central Committee that, fulfilling the will of the party and people's government, the Polish People's Armed Forces were, are and always will be equal to requirements posed by the people's independent socialist existence. The continuing affronts and other unpleasant occurrences that affect especially the cadres and their families are unable to upset the sense of that duty. However, it is also necessary to state resolutely that unfriendly hands should keep away from the Armed Forces and that the dignity of the uniform should be duly respected.

We cannot condone and we resolutely condemn the facts of an anti-Soviet nature such as inscriptions and leaflets, brochures and posters, desecration of monuments and finally various kinds of incidents, demands and insults regarding soldiers of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces. The number of such facts is not small, unfortunately, and is increasing. There is documentary proof of that. All that gives rise to indignation and strikes at our elementary political and moral interests. Whipping up anti-Soviet emotions is a highly harmful activity. Perpetrators and inspirers bear great responsibility. Prosecuting them according to the law must be energetic and resolute.

In light of those incidents one must share all the more the concern expressed in the letter from the CPSU Central Committee. That concern is particularly well founded in the present international situation. The atmosphere is congesting. The disarmament talks are deadlocked. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are not falling on favorable ground. The rate and scale of armaments dictated by the imperialist military-industrial complexes are growing. Conflicts or hotbeds of conflicts are appearing on various continents. In such a situation each unstable point creates a potential threat. Poland's place in Europe and our position in the Warsaw Pact determine a special level of national and international interdependence. That is why what is going on in our country--the destabilization of Poland--threatens to upset the balance on a considerably greater scale. One cannot manage to be a bystander in this part of Europe.

It is no accident that the CPSU letter is so outspoken on the borders and independence of our state. After all, those borders have been guaranteed for a specific--a socialist and friendly--Poland. It is simply astounding the comprehension of that fact gets through with such difficulty to some of our compatriots who react so sensitively to the matter of the inviolability of borders and independence. It is also astounding that, despite so many explanations and so many tangible proofs, people do not always appreciate the extremely vital importance of Soviet cooperation and economic help, which is of clear importance for Poland.

We openly told the people the bitter truth about the state of our economy. We repeatedly warned, including at the 10th PZPR Plenum, that the situation could worsen further in the coming months. At the same time, we are aware of the enormous but justified pressure of expectations for swifter, tangible solutions.

What is then the reason for the present rate of government work, a rate that is often criticized? There are subjective and objective reasons for it.

The shortcomings in the effectiveness of activity, the efficiency of response and the ability to look ahead can be put in the category of subjective reasons. Blame for that lies with the state and economic administration, including the Council of Ministers.

The objective reasons include in particular:

First, the now extremely difficult conditions under which the leading cadre have to work and the constant pressure--which did not formerly exist on such a scale--of the current, and certainly not only, economic problems, which dilute efforts.

The multitude of urgent requirements, various demands and proposals compel the government to constantly take emergency measures, which have little to do with what should be the main task of the center that runs the state and the economy. Very often that proves too much of a burden for the cadres and arouses moods of bitterness and disappointment.

Second, it is exceptionally difficult to formulate plans and targets in a situation in which it is still not completely clear what specific resources the economy has at its disposal and what it can count on. As an example, I will tell you that today it is still difficult to finally assess this year's volume of domestic production of raw and other materials, especially coal, or what the final results will be of talks with private banks on the issue of postponing repayment of this year's installment of our debts.

Finally, third, there is the necessity to fight, I would say, on two fronts--that is, for parallel work on solutions and on short-term and long-term action programs, including especially, a large complex of economic reform.

Well, work on that reform is already greatly advanced. This is no place and time to discuss it in detail. I will just explain its most urgent aspects.

We know very well the damage caused in the recent past by voluntarism and haste. That is why such a measure as economic reform must all the more be undertaken on the basis of deep analyses and studies, social discussions and approval. That is especially so because in our conditions reform will at the same time constitute in principle a fundamental and particularly complicated cure for our critically sick economy.

Precisely following such a course, the economic reform commission has begun summing up the results of broad and creative discussions on the draft general assumptions. At the same time, the commission's groups have already virtually completed their work on separate specific problems connected with reform, such as: the principles and system of planning; economic and financial mechanisms; the organization and system of foreign and domestic trade, supply turnover and investments; and the functions and principles of banking activity and economic arbitration, social security, employment and the system of incentives. That is a great achievement of Polish socioeconomic science based on rich practical experience. Today we already have not just a general vision of the future, but also specific elements of the reform. We have basic resources for drawing up in the second half of this year the specific implementation plans to be used by the individual branches and sectors of the national economy.

In the past months, too, the commission and the government have paid much attention to advance work, such as creating the bases of the reform and accumulating experience in the field of organization.

Let me recall that as of 1 July the principles of economic reform will enter into force in small-scale production and new economic-fiscal principles of performance will enter into force in state farms.

As yesterday's press reported, the government had sent two bills to the Sejm. The bills, which were extensively discussed with the people, are of fundamental importance in the reform system. They are the bills on the self-government of the work forces in enterprises and in state enterprises. At the same time, a package of bills has been sent to the Sejm. In keeping with the assumptions of the reform, the bills merge and change the organizational structure and functions of many supreme and central bodies of the state administration in the field of economy. That will help us initiate qualitatively new relationships between departments and enterprises.

Work on the general reform of prices is continuing. The work already done in the sphere of wholesale prices is aimed at introducing the reform in question at the beginning of 1982.

What is particularly urgent is a speedy and comprehensive reform of retail prices. The scientific drafts of the necessary solutions defining the extent of the reform, the stages of its implementation, and a system of compensation are being already worked out. Proposals in the regard will be presented to society for appraisal.

The question of increasing the prices of coal, bread, flour and starchy foods require the most urgent solution. Drafting, discussing, coordinating and rapidly implementing those decisions will enable us to accumulate the experience we need, in connection with preparing in the best possible way the main operation involving price changes.

I will recall another important and urgent requirement--fuller utilization of our present production potential; especially at the present time we must not allow that potential, which has been created and modernized through such great efforts to work for only 5 days a week. This leads to too large deficits in output, especially in the raw materials industries, upon which the country's economic situation depends today. Because of such a situation, our income from export has sharply decreased, which has in turn reduced our ability to import the necessary raw and other materials or the goods of which there is such a dramatic shortage in the market. The result is that many enterprises are stopping production and the production for the market and for export is decreasing still further. The upshot of all this is that the vicious circle and the spiral of collapse are running their full course.

This must be broken up as soon as possible. Working time must be extended for machines and equipment--not for work forces. Let people work 5 days and let enterprises work 6 days a week. At the present time it is a key issue and a cardinal condition for halting the downward trend in the economy. This primarily concerns the mining industry and now--especially during the [farming] season--the food industry. Obtaining the additional manpower necessary for that purpose should not present any substantial difficulties now. This is a great economic and party task.

The aforementioned problems will be presented to the coming session of the Sejm in an expanded form.

Siwicki Calls for Unity

AU151525 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Speech by General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Polish Army, at the 10 June session of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The present plenum is taking place under alarmingly complex circumstances which are increasingly dangerous to our country. While watching the course of events continuing in Poland for several months, we can see the rapidly growing scope of destruction in the socialist state system, mounting anarchy and the growing impudence of centrifugal forces. Forces alien to us make use of the deep crisis as an instrument to overturn and destroy the socialist system in Poland. Propaganda activity, shaken to the extent of virtually verging on hysteria, confuses society and results in distrust in one's own forces.

We soldiers must be concerned with the course of events in Poland. It weakens us economically and politically, upsets law and order, invigorates reactionary and anti-socialist circles, and weakens Poland's defense potential. Just rule out any doubts: The Polish People's Army has from the very beginning favored and is favoring the necessary process of sociopolitical renewal in Poland.

It is obvious to all patriotically-thinking Poles that the alliance with fraternal socialist parties [as published] and primarily with the Soviet Union is a foundation for the national and state existence of Poland. Situated in the center of Europe which is divided into two political and military groups, that alliance guarantees the security of our borders, sovereignty and independent existence. The vital importance of the alliance and the essential role played by our state and army in the Warsaw Pact has been realized perfectly well by our internal and external enemies, hence the intensifying attacks against our country's defense potential.

The attempts to spread moods of dislike for or virtual hostility to the Soviet Union and its army are arousing deep concern. Particularly indignant are cases--luckily only rare--of desecrating monuments to and the graves of Soviet World War II heroes, my generation's comrades in arms, who died in the Polish land.

In the difficult economic situation, the Armed Forces and their selfless cadres are taking many pains to keep their combat preparedness high and troop discipline unshaken. We are not used to stretching out our hand to the government and society for excessively high funds. We render our services wherever necessary and possible; we help society with our painstaking efforts, equipment and skills, and frequently with model civic behavior. The attacks against our army are the more painful to us since there were attempts to reveal the army's material stocks, which are secret in any state, as well as occasional attacks on the dignity of the Polish soldier.

Our struggle is of national significance. The adversary has attacked on an extensive front the positions still held by us. What is to be done? We can, as was suggested from this tribune, blame and accuse each other, fight each other, leaving the adversary aside, and thus facilitate the enemy's tasks. In such an activity I do not see any chances. I move to define our most immediate and successive objectives, to improve our party discipline, to close the ranks of communists and to go over to an attack at all levels.

Klasa Comments Reported

LD140438 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jun (PAP)--Here are excerpts of more speeches submitted for the protocol of the 11th PUWP CC Plenum.

Jozef Klasa, head of the CC department of press, radio and TV said that the party must reconsider the whole programme which emerged as a result of the working class revolt, the post-August agreements and decisions. All that which is right must be included in the party programme. The party must break the vicious circle of censure, of the criticism of its leaders, of the Political Bureau.

Struggle for the party's unity is struggle for programme assumptions for the congress.

I share the opinion that we should define more precisely the concepts of enemy, opponent, counterrevolution. I entirely agree with the opinion contained in the letter of the Soviet comrades that we must make it clear whom we mean, Klasa said.

To communists, struggle against counterrevolution means the organization of efficient authorities and the [word indistinct] of the majority of working people.

Now it is not enough to agree with the opinion of the Soviet comrades. Since it has been formulated, concrete steps must follow. We must prove it in action that our party is and will be a Marxist-Leninist party. It must take into account the Polish realities; it must defend the universal principles of socialism. Far and away the majority of the elected delegates are people who guarantee that the party will not depart from Marxist-Leninist principles.

(?Mass media) are under the fire of criticism from many sides. The main part of what is expressed through the press, radio and TV is unfortunately a reflection of the situation in the society, the state and the party.

The explosion of facts, conflicts, views, interpretations and arguments has blown apart the mass media and not only the mass media. It has revealed the shortcomings of the party's management of them, the information system, the method of pursuing propaganda.

Like the party, the mass media are struggling for credibility. There will be no credible press without a credible party. The party must struggle to win over journalists.

The enervation of the combat power of the press, radio and TV is a work of the whole last decade, when the Leninist conception of the [words indistinct] more and more abandoned.

Many comrades have accused CC Department of Press, Radio and TV of inability; some even claimed it did harm to the party. It is a very stern judgement. I do not agree with it. I have to reject it as untrue, Klasa said.

Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of PUWP CC personnel department said that the line of the 6th plenum, the line of political struggle has been and is right. Its effects are far worse than expected.

We must also pronounce justified and right the appeal to push away from the working class anti-socialist forces, in their essence, anti-working class, which are pursuing their counterrevolutionary goals.

We say: Democracy--yes, but not anarchy; criticism--yes, even the most severe, but not a total negation of genuine attainments of socialism.

In the election campaign, the new authorities gained some credibility. The campaign has been marked with the election of new, committed activists, broader dialogue, but also large loss of leading activists on all party levels, the party apparatus, the leading economic apparatus, and, most important, at the expense of workers in party committees.

As concerns the issues raised in the CPSU CC letter, Rokoszewski said that it is our party, Polish and internationalist duty to solve those problems on our own, continuing the rejuvenating renewal, but also in peace and order. There is no force in the party that would like to make it a social-democratic and Christian-democratic hybrid. There are forces outside the party which want to take over power in a peaceful manner by way of creeping counterrevolution and ideological and political erosion. Unless we firmly counter those forces, such chances are dangerously real.

What to do? Convey to the party the whole truth of evaluations contained in the CPSU letter, which are identical to our evaluations.

Enemies are creating a climate for anti-Sovietism. Such a danger exists and is fanned by counterrevolutionary forces. We must firmly counter those actions using all the possible means. The party and the socialist state have no more room to retreat. As a party and a state we have a moral right to say, independently of the evaluations of those ten months; we have been doing and let us do everything not to let ourselves be pushed to a bloody civil strife among Poles.

In some issues there can be no compromise. Socialist Poland is the supreme cause and we must defend this Poland with all our strength, Rokoszewski said.

Olszowski on Tasks

LD152214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A conference of secretaries of voivodship committees for ideological affairs, chief editors of local party dailies and voivodship committee ideoeducational work department directors took place today in the party Central Committee. It was devoted to the discussion of propaganda tasks resulting from the proceedings and resolutions of the 11th Central Committee Plenum.

Stefan Olszowski, who chaired the conference, speaking of the results of the 11th plenum session, stated that the confirmation of Poland's credibility as a reliable link in the community of socialist countries and as a partner in international economic cooperation constitutes an important task for the party at present. Another important task is to ensure that the activities of the press, radio and television agree with the interests of the community and of the socialist state.

Tadeusz Zareba, deputy director of the Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department, stressed that in the context of the criticism of press, radio and television activities that was presented at the 11th plenum, concrete measures must be taken before the ninth congress. He also stressed the necessity to demonstrate the unambiguous character of the principles of the political system and of the alliance of all press, radio and television organs, and to demonstrate Marxist-Leninist principles in the party (?press).

Jadwiga Tkacz, deputy director of the Central Committee Ideoeducational Work Department, discussed a program of ideological and educational activities connected with the precongress campaign. She also pointed out the historic significance of the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union which falls this month. This date will be an occasion for the community to deepen its knowledge of the most recent history and of the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union in routing fascism. Jadwiga Tkacz also described the publications which are being prepared for requirements of intraparty training.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION EXPELS, WARNS MEMBERS

LD152016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The commission set up at the PZPR Central Committee 10th Plenum held its sixth session today, chaired by Tadeusz Grabski. A report was heard on the further progress of the work of the Central Party Control Commission in the period from 15 April to 10 Jun regarding the purging of party ranks.

During that period control commissions at all levels examined accusations against 1,432 persons. Two hundred and forty-five people were expelled from the party, for abusing their position and seeking personal gains. Of these, 216 people held managerial posts.

Fifty-five persons were expelled for undermining the ideological and organizational unity of the party. One thousand one hundred and three people also received other party punishments. Besides this, the party control commissions gave more than 10,000 warning talks during the period. All those in whose cases the accusations were confirmed took the party and professional consequences and, where the law was infringed, the cases were taken over by judicial authorities.

SFRY PRESIDENCY ASSESSES CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD132252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency considered the current economic situation at several meetings and noted that despite the social efforts to implement the agreed economic policy, the basic economic trends in the market and in prices as well as economic relations with foreign countries have continued to be unfavorable. The steep rise in prices and in the cost of living and constantly growing inflation, coupled with the simultaneous worsening of the trade exchange with foreign countries, represent a reflection of serious economic disturbance which must be more resolutely and consistently dealt with. It is therefore necessary, in the interest of the further successful development of socialist self-management and consolidation of economic and political stability in our country and in the interest of its international position, that everyone involved in economic operations and organs of sociopolitical communities still more resolutely implement the aims and tasks of the agreed economic policy for this year.

Proceeding from this, the presidency adopted at its session held on 10 June 1981 the following conclusions:

1. The most important tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization this year are: The achievement of the planned increase in production, especially in industry and agriculture and especially in those activities which contribute most to the implementation of agreed tasks as regards the country's balance of payments, to the regular supply of the most important requirements for production and the market and thus to the achievement of the expected growth of employment and a reduction in the rise of prices.

The Presidency is acquainted with the activities and measures which the Federal Executive Council is undertaking to achieve the country's projected balance of payments for 1981, as well as with other measures to eliminate the disruption in the economy and to implement these tasks. The Presidency supports this activity and considers that the Federal Executive Council, in close cooperation with the organs of the republics and autonomous provinces and self-managing communities of associated labor, must--within the framework of its constitutional powers--firmly and unhesitatingly continue carrying out the already adopted measures and undertake additional measures, especially those which will eliminate the causes of excessive increases in prices and inflation and of the weakening of our economy's position in international trade and which will encourage the achievement of the agreed economic growth and structure of production. Any delay or indecisiveness in their implementation can have unfavorable economic, social and political consequences. At the same time, it is necessary to raise the question of the legal, social, material and political responsibility of all organs, organizations and individuals in carrying out their adopted obligations.

2. The Presidency considers that it is necessary to complement the already adopted measures with corresponding measures in the field of investment, credit-monetary and taxation policy because the main factors of disturbance in the relations between the supply of goods and the supply of money are in this field. The reduction of overall social expenditure represents an essential precondition for ensuring the expected economic growth, implementation of tasks determined by the country's balance of payments and the slow-down in price rises. It is high time that the burden of this reduction also affect the satisfaction of general and joint needs and especially investment expenditure.

3. The Presidency again points out that the policy of economic stabilization continues to be undermined by excessive investments, especially as little attention is paid to ensure a structure of investments that would contribute to the overcoming of structural disproportions and to the strengthening of our country's position in international trade. In this connection, the Presidency especially draws attention to insufficient firmness by the competent organs in the federation, republics, autonomous provinces and municipalities in eliminating excessive investment expenditure and in changing its unsatisfactory structure. Competent organs in the republics and autonomous provinces must, as soon as possible, carry out a revision of investments in their areas and undertake measures within their competence to coordinate them with real possibilities and the agreed development policy.

Should the Federal Executive Council, even after this, assess that the investment trends may provoke greater disturbances in the economy, it should propose to the SFRY Assembly that it adopt a federal law on the basis of which the use of social resources for financing expanded reproduction would be temporarily banned.

4. The solution of problems of excessive investments also depends on the changes in the credit-monetary policy because more than half of the investments are financed from bank credits whose growth considerably exceeds the determined frameworks. The competent organs of the federation, republics and autonomous provinces should adopt measures to prevent the excessive flow of short-term resources into investments and thus reduce inflationary financing of investments and increase the liquidity of the organizations of associated labor.

5. Although due to inflation the growth of the social product has nominally increased more rapidly than planned, the growth of general and joint expenditure should be retained within the nominal frameworks determined by the resolution. This will ease the burden of legal and contract obligations on the economy. To achieve this, it is necessary to immediately reduce the tax rates and contributions in order to avoid the creation of surplus income by the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities. It is also necessary to speed up the reform of the taxation system in order to prevent the use of social income for private purposes as well as the interest from unearned income in any other way but in keeping with the existing regulations.

6. The law on the bases of the price system and on social control has transferred the responsibility for prices and their mutual relations to the basic organizations of associated labor, which are linked by income in the social reproduction, and to the communities, as prices are organs in the building of mutual relatios in the primary distribution of the social product. Proceeding from this, the struggle for the implementation of the agreed price policy this year should strengthen the responsibility of the legally established protagonists of the price policy for the situation in this field.

The Presidency supports the efforts of the Federal Executive Council to create by measures of social control, based on the law on prices, the conditions for a more efficacious functioning of the new price system and for limiting the price rises within the frameworks which have been determined by the agreement on the implementation of the price policy this year.

7. The economic situation requires the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities and their executive organs, as well as the self-managing organizations and communities, to determine within the framework of realistically assessed available resources the priorities in production and investments and in the joint and general expenditure and, in keeping with this, also their mutual obligations concerning the attainment of these priorities. This should create reliable criteria for the application of selective measures in production and exports which would give priority to exports and to the satisfaction of the basic needs of the domestic market. This will also ensure realistic frameworks for the plans of the self-managing organizations and communities and for their mutual coordination on the bases of the system of self-managing social planning.

The tendencies to create isolated republican and provincial economic structures should be overcome by joint responsibility of all competent factors of the federation, republics and autonomous provinces and sociopolitical organizations. The unity of the Yugoslav market should be strengthened in the same way. This is an essential condition for more efficacious elimination of material disproportions and poor structural coordination and for a faster increase in productivity. The cause of these tendencies also lies in the fact that associated labor, organized in a self-managing manner, still does not decide on all conditions concerning the acquisition and use of income, especially in banks and other organizations outside material production, and that it is still not organized at the Yugoslav level in a way which would enable it to solve on self-managing bases the strategic problems of development in the country and to ensure a coordinated and optimal economic structure.

The Presidency especially points out the importance of a common economic policy and consistent implementation of agreements on the bases of plans which determine or should still more positively determine the common development priorities and the protagonists of their implementation in order to solve the acute problems of stabilization and to establish an optimal division of labour on the united Yugoslav market as well as to more efficaciously link our economy with foreign countries.

8. Within the framework of rights and duties of the federation, the Federal Executive Council is answerable to the SFRY Assembly for the situation in all fields of social life and for the implementation of a common economic policy of the federation. It has the right and duty to efficaciously direct and coordinate the work of the federal organs and to propose and undertake all measures and activities for which it is constitutionally competent in order to eliminate the disturbances in the economy and to limit their consequences as much as possible. Close cooperation is needed between the Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs on the one hand and the organs of the republics and autonomous republics and the associations of associated labor on the other in the preparation, adoption and implementation of measures of economic policy.

9. Full engagement of the republics and autonomous provinces in achieving agreements on common economic policy in good time and in adopting measures for its implementation is especially important. The competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces must more efficaciously carry out their obligations in settling the situation in the investment field, in taking care of Yugoslavia's balance of payments by attaining the projected level of their own balance of payments and in bringing the expenditure within the agreed frameworks. Without material and other consequences for the implementation of the agreed policy and determined balance of payments, it is not possible to reckon with the achievement of the aims of this year's economic policy. The responsibility for this is borne by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council, which must prevent an excess in the volume of imports and indebtedness abroad beyond the attained amount and agreed balance of payments of the republics and autonomous provinces. The agreed policy and all existing solutions pertaining to the system should be firmly and consistently carried out. The legality and responsibility of all bearers of economic operations should be strengthened, while at the same time the mechanism of our socio-economic system should be constantly improved and adapted to the requirements of the increasingly developed self-management.

10. Special responsibility for improving economic operations, for establishing a more coordinated economic structure and rational division of labor and for implementing the determined policy of prices and economic relations with foreign countries is borne by chambers of economy, self-managing interest communities in the field of economy and communities for business and planning cooperation. The sections of the chambers of economy and other forms of organization of exporters can and must play an important role in increasing the exports, especially to the developing countries, and in improving the regional structures of our trade with foreign countries as a whole. The organization of communities for business and planning cooperation and other forms of linking associated labor in reproduction complexes and on income bases should be firmly encouraged in order to create the necessary premises enabling the workers in the organizations of associated labor to master more fully the conditions and results of their work.

11. On this occasion too, the Presidency points out that without greater, more intensive, disciplined and efficacious work and management, without more considerable reduction of costs, faster activation of reserves in the use of available capacities and working time, savings in material and raw materials, better quality of production and greater exports we shall not be able to achieve satisfactory results in the struggle for economic stabilization.

To encourage a faster increase in productivity and in the efficacy of economic operations, it is necessary, more than up to now, to stimulate production work by further improving social agreements on the bases of and criteria for the distribution of income and personal incomes and by practical distribution.

In the interest of a successful struggle and economic stabilization and development of self-management and for faster employment of youth, it is necessary to more consistently carry out the agreed reform of the educational system and to encourage young people to orient themselves toward occupations in production in keeping with the needs of the economy.

12. At the same time, by increasing the struggle for economic stabilization, by reorienting production and investments, by strengthening the economic laws and income motivation in economic operations and by firmly eliminating the transfer of business failures and losses to society, the organizations of associated labor, municipalities, provinces and republics must grasp all economic and social problems which are bound to appear and, in keeping with the existing provisions, determine measures for their solution on the basis of the solidarity and social security of the working people.

PRESIDENCY, FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEET 12 JUN

LD140118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG)--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council was held in Belgrade yesterday under the chairmanship of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. The session was convened at the initiative of the SFRY Presidency on the basis of Article 320 of the SFRY Constitution to consider the implementation of the aims and tasks of the economic policy determined by the resolution for 1981. The session was also attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

The introductory report on the basic problems and tasks was submitted by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. He especially emphasized that the economic situation in the country is serious and requires more resolute and efficacious measures by all elements in society, especially by the executive organs, in order to prevent further negative tendencies in this field which can affect the entire sociopolitical stability of the country and its international position. The discussion at the session was also based on the conclusions "on the immediate tasks in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization" which the SFRY Presidency adopted at its session on 10 June this year together with the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

The discussion, in which several members of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council took part, pointed out the basic reasons and hotbeds of economic instability and the measures which the Federal Executive Council and other federal organs had been undertaking to overcome the present situation. Some areas in which it was necessary to undertake corresponding additional measures were especially pointed out. Having in mind the problems in achieving agreements and the difficulties which the Federal Executive Council has in implementing the agreed policy, the discussion emphasized the right and obligations of the Federal Executive Council to undertake, in keeping with its constitutional competence, all measures which it considers necessary for consistent implementation of the agreed aims and tasks of economic stabilization.

The SFRY Presidency expressed its support for measures which the Federal Executive Council undertook to implement this year's economic policy as determined by the resolution. At the same time, it emphasized that the measures which have already been taken should be complemented by corresponding activities and efforts in the field of investment, credit-monetary and taxation policy in order to achieve the planned increase and structure of production, to keep the deficit of the balance of payments within the agreed frameworks, to ensure a regular supply of the most basic requirements necessary for production and the market and thus to achieve the necessary growth of employment and reduction in the increase of prices.

MOJSOV MEETS BELGRADE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS

LD131728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Belgrade League of Communists city committee, where he talked with members of the committee and a large number of other activists about topical sociopolitical issues and the League of Communists' activities. Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, also took part in the conversation.

On this occasion, Mojsov said, among other things, that sociopolitical activity is characterized by growing democratization of work both in its leadership and throughout our society. Questions of economic stabilization, pushed into the background for a moment by the events in Kosovo, are again at the center of attention. In this connection, it is indispensable to adhere to guidelines concerning the planned level of the balance of payments deficit. This presupposes efforts aimed at raising exports. It is an issue on which the honor of our country depends, Mojsov said, stressing that an end has to be put to steep price rises.

A number of questions concerning the effectiveness of the system of consultations between the republics and provinces were raised during the conversation. Consultations are held, it was stated, between the Federal Executive Council and the executive organs of the republics and provinces on the assumption that associated labor has already carried out consultations and the executive organs are merely stating associated labor's positions. However, in practice, this is not the way things are. It was also noted that the number of questions on which consultations are held should be reduced to a realistic level. There should be consultations only on those questions which genuinely affect the equality of nations and nationalities and not on every product and every figure.

The events that have taken place in Kosovo, it was said during the conversation, are very instructive for the League of Communists. We must not be led by office, and forum-type views because life is broader and deeper than that. The events in Kosovo were a manifestation of a combination of bureaucratic monopoly of power, national isolationism and the tendency to hush things up, a phenomenon not unknown in other environments. The relaxed attitude displayed during the past period both in Serbia and at the federal level was also conducive to this. No full answer has yet been given to the questions concerning how this could happen and why it came as a surprise. But the appropriate processes have been set in motion and patience, not haste, will yield results.

Numerous other questions were raised during the conversation, including questions as to how the League of Communists views the essence of socioeconomic relations, how it is organized with regard to current developments in associated labor and how 1.2 million communists can be made more effective in direct social action. These questions, it was stated, will be in evidence during extensive discussions in preparations for the 12th LCY congress.

MOJSOV ATTENDS MEETING OF MARXIST STUDY CENTERS

LD130219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 11 Jun (TANJUG)--The level of ideological work in the League of Communists and in society in general must be raised. In this respect, the Marxist study centers must be centers of ideological work and education, as well as centers of ideological struggle for the implementation of topical and long-term aims of the League of Communists. This is, in brief, the essence of a rich debate, lasting several hours, at today's meeting in Sarajevo which was attended by the directors of Marxist centers in the republics and provinces, the chairmen of their councils and the executive secretaries in charge of the ideological and theoretical work in the League of Communists. The meeting, which analyzed the present work of the Marxist centers and their immediate tasks, especially in the preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists, was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium; Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists; and Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate, Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, said among other things that because of some delay, it is now necessary to intensify to the maximum the preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists, to which the Marxist study centers can and should make an important contribution in order to make up for lost time. By their activity on the ideological and theoretical plane, these centers can speed up and enrich these preparations.

According to Mojsov, broad preparations for the forthcoming congresses should now be the focus of attention of the forthcoming activity of the League of Communists. In this connection, it is necessary to analyze objectively the overall problems of socialist self-managing

development, to grasp the shortcomings and difficulties manifested in society and at the same time to open ideological prospects for the solution of topical questions of development of socialist self-managing relations.

Mojsov then expressed the opinion that during the preparations, it is necessary to determine the main direction of ideological battle. In his view, the answer to this question can emerge during the precongress talks and wide exchange of opinion. He feels that within the framework of the entire activity of the Marxist centers, it would be necessary and useful for all creative forces around these centers to appear more often and more freely in public, elaborating individual congress themes and thus enriching the preparations and their contents.

Mojsov then expressed the view that by their present work, the Marxist centers confirm their function as the protagonists of theoretical studies and ideological education in the League of Communists, but that this is still not sufficient. He therefore suggested that discussions on the work of these centers be organized. He assessed today's meeting positively. In his opinion, the question of further development of these centers is a very important question. Most of the centers achieve positive results but some show stereotyped work, repetition of forms and even certain isolation and monopoly. On the platforms of these centers, for instance, there is always the same narrow circle of scientific workers and politicos. which leads to a certain monopoly. Mojsov expressed a similar view on the wide practice of symposiums. He said they make a considerable contribution to the development of theoretical and ideological thought, but also show some negative tendencies such as frequent monologue reading of prepared reports and coreports. They are also frequently limited to the same people who appear too often.

Continuing, Mojsov urged that the Marxist centers open themselves to other sociopolitical organizations, especially the Socialist Alliance, as a place of the broadest possible ideological struggle with other trends in society. Apart from their work on the solution of some global theoretical questions, the entire activity of these centers should not be separated from the topical problems that are emerging from practice. At the moment, according to Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the most important problems are those connected with the preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists.

The participants in the meeting supported the proposal to regulate by statute the role and function of the Marxist centers at the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists. However, this does not need to be done the same way in all republics and provinces.

LCY STATUTORY COMMISSION DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY

LD130152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG)--The question of responsibility in the League of Communists--personal as well as collective--is seldom raised although it should be a measure of success of each action undertaken by the League of Communists. On the contrary, the replacement of organs or individuals has become the practice only in so-called crisis situations. It is rare that someone has to answer for failure to implement party decisions, for the stagnation of self-management, for unjust price increases, for isolation of the market and so on. Whether or not this is recognized, the fact is that all leading positions are occupied by communists and that they are the ones who are not implementing the policy of the League of Communists. On the other hand, statistics show that half of the total number of people expelled from the party are workers.

This is the conclusion of the members of the LCY Statutory Commission, who have analyzed their work in the past 18 months. The basic reasons for insufficient affirmation of the principles of responsibility lie, it was said, in the very customary general debates, in the very widespread phenomenon of opportunism and fear of offending and in the poorly developed practice of analyzing the implementation of adopted decisions. It was also observed that sometimes different criteria are used in assessing the political and other responsibility of "ordinary" party members and communists in leading positions. Of course, such assessments do not mean that party organizations do not apply sanctions against communists who violate the statutes or who do not work in keeping with the LCY policy.

Data show that in the first half of 1980, 1,870 members were expelled. That is 10.9 percent more than over the same period in 1979. However, it was observed, measures taken were not always adequate for the level and kind of responsibility in the League of Communists. There is insufficient differentiation as regards the real attitude of the members of the League of Communists toward the development of self-managing relations, functioning of the delegates system, implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, respect for social and self-managing agreements and so on. This is especially evident from data which show that 56.7 percent of those expelled were expelled for not attending meetings, while only 5.3 percent were expelled for ignoring self-managing rights.

The commission members consider that the statutory commissions of the League of Communists, especially those in the municipalities, should pay greater attention to the overall relations which lead to expulsion from the party, and not deal only with individual petitions and complaints. Such a manner of work would also require a wider analysis of the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism as a method of party work and attitude in the League of Communists. The present practice, however, does not provide much evidence that this basic principle of the League of Communists is being successfully implemented. If this were not so, how would it be possible to explain the fact that certain municipal organizations of the League of Communists are really behaving in a municipal way, as well as the fact that these same organizations cannot get the basic organizations of the League of Communists to implement their working programs. How else is it possible to explain that we have many good decisions and conclusions and that only a small number of them are being implemented in practice?

Today's meeting decided to prepare--in the light of today's debate and information--a summary of observations about all essential questions related to the implementation of the decisive role of the League of Communists in society. It is expected that this theme will also be discussed by the LCY Central Committee. In any case, the conclusions arrived at today will be valuable for the preparation of the 12th LCY Congress.

ARMY LCY COMMITTEE EXAMINES MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY

AU102100 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2184 21 May 81 p 9

[Br. Miletic Report]

[Text] The Presidium of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army has discussed certain topical questions of the moral-political state in the Yugoslav People's Army and the tasks of communists.

No matter how difficult last year was because of the strained military-political situation in the world, and because of the supreme commander's illness and later his death, the awareness of the army's members, their moral-political unity, behavior, work and attitude to tasks were, and are now also, exemplary. The moral-political firmness and unity of members of the army have been manifested on numerous occasions, and on several occasions the responsible social factors paid tribute to members of the army for that.

All that enabled the Presidium of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army to concentrate completely, while discussing certain current issues of the moral-political state and tasks of communists, on the present and the future. Last year's experiences--contained, among other things, in a complete analysis of the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense--served the participants in the session solely as the basis for determining the further tasks of communists.

The strong motivation of members of the army and their readiness to resolutely and uncompromisingly defend the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of our country has also been manifested in connection with the latest developments in Kosovo. Speaking about this at a session of the committee for national defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on the day after the Presidium's session, Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, and Col Gen Dusan Pekic confirmed that units of the Yugoslav people's Army had irreproachably carried out all tasks without firing a single shot at demonstrators. This assessment is the best confirmation of the high awareness and moral-political firmness of members of the army.

Nonetheless, in the discussion, members of the Presidium discussed with the greatest seriousness what communists, and all other elements in the army, should do so that the present very good moral-political state will continue to be promoted. Every relaxation--the latest experiences confirm this--could not only be damaging but also dangerous.

For this reason, political work must be constantly promoted. A deep study of the causes of these occurrences, particularly negative ones, must be made so that insignificant conclusions will not be made on great problems and vice versa, and that criticism is not leveled at what is not very vital for units' combat training. Last year's experience, for instance, demonstrates that information played one of the most important roles in political work. It is precisely because information was timely, objective and specific that it has yielded results. Rumors and other forms of the enemy's activity were doomed to failure in advance.

A timely realization of current military-political trends, along with the ideopolitical training of members of the army, which is achieved by an appropriate level of education, is the best possible barrier to the so-called peacetime way of thinking and behavior in personal life and in one's attitude to obligations in the unit and party organization.

The struggle to strengthen and promote the political unity of army members must be constant. And this task--in the form of requests made to communists to view the political work in our units as a first-class task, to explain our trends with good arguments without neglecting any possible conflict situations, to prevent the enemy's psychological-propaganda activity, to wage a struggle for the most shining image of the party member, and also member of the army, and in doing this to pay special attention to the so-called small structures--has been put at the top of the list of future obligations of members and organizations of the League of Communists.

GENERAL REVEALS SCHEME TO BREAK UP COUNTRY

LD151526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--The slogan of "a republic for Kosovo" and the other slogans which the enemy used represent part of a political platform aimed at breaking up the SFRY. This was emphasized today by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, speaking to officers at the Pristina Garrison.

General Petkovski pointed to the three phases in which the breaking up of our country was meant to proceed. The initial stage was to be the creation of a republic of Kosovo, then there would have been a breaking away of Kosovo and its annexation to Albania, while the final stage would have been the creation of the so-called greater Albania. In all his activity, the enemy has tried to give the impression--especially among uninformed people--that this was an innocent issue and the solution to it, allegedly, more than simple, Gen Petkovski emphasized. He added that in their perfidy, the hostile forces relied on the circumstance that the autonomous provinces in Yugoslavia enjoy such an extent of political and other types of autonomy as is hardly known anywhere else in the world.

Speaking about the solution of the national question in Yugoslavia, Dane Petkovski recalled the Yugoslav Communist Party's line, which was always governed by the teaching of Marx and Lenin, as well as the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. Going on to recall that the present SFRY Constitution--as with all postwar constitutions--makes all citizens of Yugoslavia equal as regards freedoms, rights, and duties, Petkovski emphasized that the demands to transform the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo into a republic are not motivated by the real social and national interests of the Albanian nationality. Such demands arise from counterrevolutionary, hostile and separatist claims, and hostile ideas about pure territory in which only Albanians would live represent an essentially racist and fascist theory.

Petkovski went on to emphasize that it is Yugoslavia's well-known view that the borders in the Balkans, in Europe and more widely are unchangeable and this was reaffirmed in the Helsinki agreement. He then went on: When it is a matter of the real interests of the Albanian nationality, let us recall Comrade Tito's words on the occasion of his talks with Kosovo leaders in 1967, that this province could not develop more quickly even if it had the status of a republic.

A republic is like an integral part of the federation, and at the same time it is a state whose statehood expresses the sovereignty of the people and the nation, meaning by this the right to self-determination and secession. These rights of the nations of Yugoslavia, as a product of their freely expressed will in the joint struggle of all the nations and nationalities in the liberation war and socialist revolution, are also defined in the SFRY Constitution and are an expression of the historical aspirations of the people living in Yugoslavia.

It is clear from this that nationalities cannot have separate states in view of the fact that they represent parts of a nation, a nation which--as a whole or in its greater part--can be constituted as a separate state. Although the foundation of the statehood of the socialist republics is based on the sovereignty of individual nations, one should bear in mind the fact that at the same time they are also state communities of other nations and nationalities living in their territories. Therefore, it is obvious that the rights of a nation in relation to the nationalities differ only regarding the right to a separate state organization. The class and social essence of the Yugoslav community then is reflected in the fact that the SFRY is not only a federal state, but at the same time a socialist self-management and democratic community of equal nations and nationalities in which they realize their self-management rights, freedom and duties ad equal subjects. The people of this area, as early as the national liberation war, opted for the current state structure of our country so that for every change in the constitution the full agreement of all our nations had to be sought. On this, there is no doubt that the whole of Yugoslavia, and all the nations and nationalities of this country, are ready to defend--on behalf of their historic interests--their socialist self-management community from all internal and external enemies, said Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, at the end of his speech.

POLITIKA, NIN REPORT ON KOSOVO PROBLEMS, EMIGRATION

AU152018 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 June on page eight carries a 700-word report from Kosovo by Z. Zejneli reviewing the progress of the ideological-political differentiation process in Kosovo villages. Noting that a great deal of misinformation was disseminated in the province's villages before and during the hostile demonstrations, Zejneli reports that, according to a general impression, "the ideological-political differentiation is progressing very slowly in the individual villages, and many of the individuals who engaged in hostile activities and who organized disorders or directly participated in demonstrations are now hiding precisely in the villages, most often in villages of their own communes." In this connection, he cites the example of a schoolgirl of the Podujevo Secondary School Center, a member of the center's youth leadership, who organized a boycott of classes, was briefly detained by organs of the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on 28 April and released on the same day. Subsequently, she participated in the demonstrations in Podujevo. Since then she has disappeared without a trace, and "it is assumed that she is now hiding in one of the commune's villages, but the security organs have not as yet been able to track her down," Zejneli reports.

"A lack of understanding of the existing political situation and even disagreement with the action of the League of Communists were encountered in many Kosovo villages at the beginning," Zejneli recalled. He reports in this connection that in Smir, Donja Slatina, Gornja Slatina and Djenekari villages of Vitina commune, some "individuals tried to oppose the ideological-political differentiation. They were mainly students who studied in Pristina. Two students, one professor and one worker are now in prison because of their activities. They were detained because they were provoking national hatred and intolerance."

Zejneli further reports that a so-called "'local committee'" in Gladjane village, operating on the troika principle, organized hostile activities in Decani commune, including the theft of a copying machine from the Decani secondary school to print leaflets and other hostile propaganda material. It is believed that the school was "a hotbed of nationalism and hostile activity. "Six of its professors have been arrested and 40 schoolchildren have been expelled. The fact that only a few days ago the slogans 'Kosovo republic' appeared at seven different places along the Rznic-Gladjane road shows that "the nationalists and irredentists have chosen certain villages as their refuge," Zejneli says.

He also reports that the Kosovo political workers in the individual villages "find it easier to work with the older people who quickly and fully grasp their explanations because they know what war is and are also better informed about neighboring Albania." But the enemy had deep roots in some villages, Zejneli reports, and cites the example of Ozrim village, where "even members of two organizations of veterans declared themselves in favor of demonstrations and thereby actually supported the enemy actions." Four veterans and three reserve military officers have subsequently been expelled from their organizations, Zejneli reports in conclusion.

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian issue No 1588 on 7 June on pages 17-20 carries a 1,600-word article by Zvonko Simic entitled "Why Are They Leaving" discussing the phenomenon of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is not a new phenomenon, Simic says. The 1971 census showed a perceptible decline in their numbers among the Kosovo population, and the 1981 census shows that in the last 10 years the number of Serbs in Kosovo decreased by 19,000. Recalling the recent discussions in various Kosovo forums about "local pressures" as a possible cause of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Simic says that "the question of pressure is a sensitive one." There is probably very little pressure in the form of extensive property destruction, physical abuse and serious threats to life, but if we look for pressures in the form of "increased difficulties in employment, advancement in work or in schooling" as well as in the form of "systematic petty malice" or "attacks on cultural monuments, annoying women in the streets and different criteria at work," then we will find "sufficient evidence of pressure which can be cause for concern, make one feel insecure and wish to find peace somewhere else," Simic reports.

In this connection, Simic cites the example of Miodrag Paunovic, teacher of music in the Podujevo Brotherhood and Unity School. At the meeting of the school organization of the League of communists following the demonstrations in Podujevo, during which several houses were damaged, Paunovic praised three Albanians who stopped the demonstrators and prevented them from damaging a number of Serbian houses. At the next meeting of the same organization, Paunovic was expelled from the League of Communists on charges that he was guilty of "spreading misinformation because he claimed that two teachers of the school had participated in the demonstrations." He denies that he had ever said that. He also claims that at the meeting, which was attended by 65 members, only 18 voted in favor of his expulsion, 1 voted against it and 48 abstained. Yet, the secretariat simply counted those who abstained as though they had voted for his expulsion. This is what Paunovic says, and Jakup Sabani, secretary of the Podujevo Communal Committee of the League of Communists, says that he is not acquainted with the details of the case. Secretary Sabani, for whom Serbs generally have nothing but praise, also says that in Podujevo there has been no pressure on Serbs to emigrate, Simic reports.

Concluding his article, Simic says that, "as regards the emigration of Serbs and the pressures in that connection, 'there are denials on one side and exaggerations on the other,'" However, "it is incorrect and dishonest to exclude the possibility that some Serbs are leaving because of pressures against them. The Albanian people, as the 'stronger' in Kosovo, have special responsibilities toward the 'less strong' ones. The Albanian people must possess a developed feeling for the problems and needs of the Serbs and other peoples in Kosovo," Simic says.

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS MEETS 13 JUNE

LD141226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG)--A session of the presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo was held in Pristina today, with Veli Deva in the chair. As stated, the session assessed the present political security situation in the province and pointed to further direct action by the League of Communists of Kosovo to implement the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo activity in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and for stabilization of the political situation in the province.

KOSOVO DEFENSE COUNCIL STUDIES ACTION PROGRAM

AU122141 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] An expanded session of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of Kosovo was held in Pristina. The council discussed its tasks while proceeding from the action program of the provincial committee of the League of Communists on the activity in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in the struggle to stabilize the political situation in the province. Guided by the action program of the provincial committee, the council supplemented its work program for this year.

KOSOVO SAWP OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ACTION PROGRAM

LD132200 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Interview with Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, by Sarajevo radio--date not given; recorded]

[Text] These days, in all organizations and organs of the League of Communists, in organs and organizations of other sociopolitical organizations, the tasks concerned with the implementation of the action program adopted by the provincial League of Communists Committee are being specified. This means, on the basis of the assessments made so far about the enemy and counterrevolutionary activity based on the investigated causes and on the situation in which enemy forces had developed their activity, we are specifying in every sphere of social life and among all subjective forces the tasks for future concrete action.

As I have said, the action program of the provincial committee has laid down the tasks and on this basis we have established at the provincial conference of the Socialist Alliance concrete tasks which the Socialist Alliance faces. It is now perfectly clear to us that on this occasion too the weight of political action should be borne by the broad strata of working people and citizens. Thus, this front in the struggle for a quicker change in the situation and for the overcoming of the present situation must be a broad one. What is at stake now is that all working people and citizens take part, precisely through the Socialist Alliance, in concrete action aimed at changing the situation in every environment, at implementing all the measures and tasks which we have laid down to establish a lasting stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo.

All sociopolitical organs, that is, all the subjects of the front, have drawn from the action program of the provincial committee their concrete tasks and determined their obligations. The trade unions have specified their tasks which refer to the organizations of associated labor to associated labor, to all the issues and problems linked with the position of the workers, that is, of the working class, such as the standard of living, social issues, the further development of self-managing relations, etc. The youth organization has already specified its tasks regarding the organizational strengthening of the basic organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation. It has determined some concrete tasks regarding the establishment of a different decisionmaking system on the allocation of places in students' halls, about the granting of credits and grants and, in general on the solving of all issues linked with the standard of living of students and pupils. Furthermore, concrete programs have been compiled regarding the further ideopolitical and educational work with young people, particularly by placing the main emphasis on

that which represents the immediate task now. This is to continue to explain and expose the theses and slogans which the enemy forces had been putting forward in the course of the recent demonstrations.

Now we can see that much still has to be explained to the young people because it is clear that a number of young people have become the object of manipulations and that they have not been either sufficiently informed of or acquainted with our results etc. In this context, we shall have to work very hard.

I would particularly like to stress the need for the coordination of all these activites within the framework of the Socialist Alliance. We have agreed that it is necessary to coordinate well the entire activity so that parallelism and inactivity are avoided and so that several organizations discuss the same issues and hold talks in order to agree on the same issues.

KOSOVO POLITICAL SCHOOL HOLDS GRADUATION

LD122336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 Jun (TANJUG)--The communists must wage an open struggle against Albanian and any other nationalism because national hatred is the worst thing for society, Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee, emphasized in his lecture during the final session of the seventh class of the provincial committee political school.

We know the policy of a despot such as Stalin, Sukrija continued, and the same type of policy is being offered to us by Albania. We have, therefore, to consistently strive to unmask the propaganda from this country, constantly emphasizing the values of socialist self-managing society and the policy of nonalignment.

The diplomas of the political school were awarded to 120 participants who listened to lectures in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY RULES ON OFFICIAL SEAL

LD132225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Statement by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo issued 13 June]

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG)--In connection with Comrade Pavle Jovicevic's statement at the meeting of the League of Communists basic organization of the cadres from the League of Communists of Kosovo in the organs of the federation published in the POLITIKA issue of 11 June 1981 (Belgrade issue) and 12 June 1981 (provincial issue) that the title Socialist Republic of Serbia had been removed from the seal [pecat] in the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a session on 12 June 1981 and decided to inform the public that Comrade Pavle Jovicevic's statement is incorrect.

Article 300, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia lays down that republican legislation decides for the entire territory of the republic the basic content and protection of the seals of state organs. The law on seals of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and on the seals of state organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia (OFFICIAL HERALD No 12/73) and the law on the seal of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo (OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo No 11/76) say that the seals of state organs contain the title "Socialist Republic of Serbia" and the crest of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This is the content of the seals of all state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and that includes the seal of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

KOSOVO WITHDRAWS PRIMARY, SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

LD131258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG)--According to the Pristina Paper JEDINSTVO, the forms used in issuing education certificates on completion of primary and secondary school education, which appeared in stationery stores a few months ago and on which, (?in keeping with) the regulations published in the official gazette of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo No 18 of 1980, the name and coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are not displayed, have been withdrawn from sale. The certificate forms were withdrawn after consultations with the Institute for Textbooks and Teaching Aids of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is the publisher of the forms. The new forms, featuring the name and coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, will be on sale early next week, JEDINSTVO reports today.

Secondary school pupils in the province who completed their education this year have not yet received their certificates of education.

PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO EDUCATION SYSTEM ANALYZED

LD141428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Summary] Urosevac, 14 Jun (TANJUG)--In analyzing and examining the causes and consequences of everything which was either directly or indirectly conducive to the escalation of counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo from the positions of Albanian nationalism or irredentism, particular reference is made to the great weaknesses, omissions and failures in education. Concrete examples of deviation in the educational process in Urosevac are an eloquent illustration for such an assessment. The Urosevac Municipality, with a population of a little over 100,000, has a total of 30,000 pupils and students. The difficulties which Urosevac has faced over the past few years include the large number of pupils, not enough school spaces and the inability of the economy to employ all those graduating from school. But there are also subjective weaknesses and these were the ones which the enemies made use of. One of these weaknesses is the teaching cadre. Of the cadres working in the higher classes of primary schools, 46 percent are untrained; in the second stage of specialized education, this percentage rises to as much as 80. The secondary education center in Urosevac has seven professors in the second stage of specialized education who have a permanent job; others are either untrained for the subject which they teach, or they are students who every year extend their work there by contract.

Every year at least 30 percent of the teaching cadre changes, and such "transient" cadre has not been interested in providing proper tuition. Slobodan Ivic, director of the Pedagogical Institute in Urosevac, has said that in schools of this municipality there are even teachers who do not have Yugoslav citizenship.

According to what was said at the latest session of the Urosevac Municipal League of Communists Committee, ideopolitical differentiation in educational institutions in Urosevac municipality is only in its infancy. Everything went well with verbal declarations condemning enemy activity. When it came to practical differentiation, things were not so easy. This is particularly the case with the Josip Broz Tito Specialized Education Center. The fact that, initially, 17 teachers of this technical training center voted against the expulsion of a teacher who is reliably known as a nationalist shows that ideological differentiation is proceeding with difficulties.

KOSOVO JOURNALISTS DISCUSS MEDIA ROLE IN PROVINCE

LD122302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 Jun (TANJUG)--The extraordinary assembly of the Association of Kosovo Journalists last night discussed the immediate tasks of the information media of the province in the realization of the provincial committee's action program concerning the struggle against the hostile counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province.

Speaking about this, Saban Hiseni, member of the presidium of the Association of Kosovo Journalists first recalled the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee's conclusion that the province's public information media had not been successful in performing the role of so significant a factor as the shaping of socialist public opinion and had not sufficiently reflected the political action of the League of Communists. He went on to stress that through the process of ideological differentiation and differentiation at work and by overcoming any existing shortcomings and mistakes, Kosovo journalists had to prepare themselves for a resolute struggle against any nationalist, chauvinist and irredentist trends and behavior and any other hostile phenomena.

One of the Kosovo journalists' central tasks is to help strengthen mutual trust and consolidate solidarity, brotherhood and unity and togetherness and all the achievements made by the province in the socialist building of our society. We need journalism which will change the way of thinking of people indoctrinated by alien ideology, and Kosovo journalists and editorial boards have a particular obligation and responsibility to offer successful opposition to the planned subversive activity from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Hiseni said.

Gani Ajeti, the first speaker in the discussion at the assembly of the Association of Kosovo Journalists, which was attended by about 200 working journalists, spoke about the efforts being made by Pristina radio and television to change program concepts in keeping with the conclusions and action program of the Kosovo League of Communists. Ajeti particularly dwelt on cooperation between Pristina radio and television and Tirana radio and television, emphasizing that Pristina radio and television had had a dishonest partner which tried to exploit this cooperation to promote the dark aims of the Albanian leadership.

Sakir Maksut, of Pristina television, spoke about the information media's isolationism, stressing that there were individuals who decided what was right and what was not right for publication. He advocated greater and more responsible influence by the social councils and information organizations and spoke in favor of better and more open cooperation between editorial offices.

Mustafa Rusiti, chairman of the committee for information of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, recalled that the highest party organs had already given their verdict on the work of the information media.

Commenting on the reporting of past events, Rusiti said that two trends had manifested themselves in this connection: the dogmatic-bureaucratic and the liberalist. The latter, according to him, manifested itself in the form of the publication of reports on everything that was taking place in Kosovo, but without comment. As an example, he mentioned the reports published on the desecration of the Bresje cemetery before it was discovered who had done it. Giving his own assessment on individual articles, Rusiti said that the authors of some articles were in the same position as the organizers of the hostile demonstrations, but he did not specify about whom he was talking.

Halil Jupa, speaking about shortcomings in his own organization RILINDJA, said that a more detailed analysis would show that apart from the mistake made concerning FUALJA, there were also other failings, the blame for which was most frequently placed on authors and editors and not on the director and other executive staff. Halil Luupa expressed the view that the people who had caused the present state of affairs and who, as he put it, had double morality, as well as several people should be deprived of their power and influence.

After the discussion, in which Nehat Isljami, Isak Hasani, Mihajlo Stojakovic and Ramzi Balja also took part, the assembly decided that the discussion of the current tasks of public information media should be continued in journalist aktivs and stressed that the attitudes and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee should serve as a signpost in this discussion and in practical work.

DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO POWER INDUSTRY DETAILED

LD131540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG)--The electricity economy of Kosovo will invest more than 30 billion dinars in the development of its capacitities up to 1985, and will create 3,800 new work posts.

According to data given last night in a conversation with correspondents by members of the business committee and activists of the electricity economy of Kosovo, the electricity economy will provide 11.2 percent of the funds needed for new projects, 25.1 percent will be obtained on the basis of foreign credits, and a further 38.4 through the pooling of resources with the electricity economies of the republics and the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo. According to Ilijaz Kurtesi, chairman of the business committee of the electricity economy, 25 percent will be obtained from the funds for the development of insufficently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and on the basis of domestic credits.

During this year alone, the electricity economy of Kosovo will invest 65 million new dinars in the building of apartments, 11 million dinars in physical culture and cultural activities, and 5 million dinars in workers' rest and recreation. The average personal income of 11,300 people employed in the 10 work organizations of the electricity economy amounts to 8,390 dinars.

More than 3,500 members of the League of Communists in 48 basic organizations, and all other working people of the electricity economy of Kosovo, are waging a struggle to purge the enemy from their collectives. So far, about 15 members have been expelled from the League of Communists, it was stated last night at the meeting with correspondents.

Ilijas Kurtesi said the basic reasons why some of the workers of the electricity economy had taken part in the demonstrations were to be found in insufficient activity of the sociopolitical organizations, and in neglect for the promotion of self-managing relations in collectives, as well as the poor level of information.

According to the unanimous view of the leading officials of the electricity economy, the differentiation in the collective is not satisfactory. In this connection, it is stressed that the primary aim is to raise the people's awareness and to discuss the past events in detail.

The collective's vocational and political cadres made an exceptional effort to suppress the demonstrations, often by endangering their personal safety, it was stated last night.

At the end of their conversation with correspondents, representatives of the electricity economy of Kosovo stressed that production had become stable and that the next major endeavor in the combine's development--the building of the Kosovo-B thermal powerplant--would be completed in the course of next year.

DECANI LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS DISCUSSES IRREDENTISM

LD122342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Decani, 12 Jun (TANJUG)--Delegates of the Decani League of Communist Municipal Conference met today to decide, for the third time since the beginning of the escalation of hostile and irredentist attacks on our community, how much they have so far achieved and what they should do next. it was judged that by now nearly all the participants in hostile activities have been exposed and that their further activity has been prevented. However, the process of ideopolitical confrontation between communists is not yet yielding the expected results. This is due to the fact there is so much opportunism, timidity, hesitation, glossing over and fear of making enemies. In these circumstances, the lively political action of the League of Communists, in the view of the majority of speakers in today's discussion, must be pursued even more consistently and persistently in order to completely eradicate the enemy.

The participants in today's meeting were briefed on what was already been achieved. So far, 47 participants in hostile activities have been exposed in the Decani Municipality. Of these, 7 were educational workers, 3 farmers, 17 students and 20 secondary school pupils. As many as 16 of them were communists. The lecturers were suspended from work, pupils expelled from school, and 11 students lost their grants and the right to raise loans. Apart from this, all the members of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the village of Glodjani were punished with a warning of insufficient vigilance and neglect. The same organization's secretary has been dismissed from his post.

Considerable attention was devoted to mistakes made over the past years, and the question posed in this connection was why these people had not yet been called to account by the party and society. Particular mention was made of the removal of the slogan "Tito is our yesterday, today and tomorrow" in the children's rest center at Decani during the visit of the Tirana radio and television orchestra in April 1979. The demand by the Albanian organizers that the slogan be taken down for reasons of protocol was sharply opposed by the Decani League of Communists Committee. However, less than 1 hour before the beginning of the concert, three members of the League of Communists from Decani took down the slogan when ordered to do so by Saban Hiseni, director of Pristina radio and member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, who was the official person accompanying the "Quests from Tirana". Two people, Milan Bulatovic and Nedzad Berisa, had previously refused to comply with this order.

Though more than 2 years have passed since that day, the participants in this scandal had suffered no consequences and people had only now started talking about it all. The session accepted the proposal made by Hami Dautaj, president of the Decani League of Communist Municipal Conference, that a special commission of the committee should take statements from people directly involved and report on this to the higher party forums and the municipal conference. Participants in the session reiterated the demand that all Decani people be told who our society's enemies are and especially who the people are who kept taking down name plates in streets named after revolutionaries of non-Albanian origin.

In brief, one of the basic messages from today's session of the conference can be summed up in a few sentences: The enemy has been repulsed, but much time and ideopolitical struggle will be needed to defeat him completely. There is no room in the ranks of the League of Communists for those who hinder this struggle, especially if they are members of the league. One has the impression from today's meeting that a still more consistent and dedicated effort will have to made in this direction, all the more so as there are noticeable manifestations of complacency and opportunism.

GLOGOVAC LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS EXPELS 33 MEMBERS

LD121136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Glogovac, 11 Jun (TANJUG)--At its meeting this afternoon, the municipal committee of the League of Communists expelled 33 members of the basic organizations of the League of Communists of the "Marshal Tito" Secondary School Center in Glogovac because of their direct participation in demonstrations or because of their passive attitude toward the events on 2 April which saw the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The municipal committee determined the political responsibility of members of the basic organizations of the League of Communists of the secondary school center.

Up to now, 59 members have been expelled from this municipal organization of the League of Communists and disciplinary procedures are in progress against another 49. Today's meeting of the party organization was very concrete and all those who in any way supported the demonstrators were discussed individually by name. The commission of the municipal committee outlined in detail the facts about the level of responsibility of all who were today unanimously expelled from the League of Communists. In fact, only one member of the League of Communists on this list, Ismail Kastrati, former deputy director of the "Marshal Tito" school center, remained in the party after all committee members agreed on a lesser punishment. He was given a final warning. Among the 33 members expelled are Icrici, the school's director and a teacher of Albanian.

[Sentence indistinct] Ferad Imeri, president of the municipal conference, who chaired the meeting, told journalists after the meeting that six teachers of different subjects participated directly in the demonstrations. Nineteen workers, mainly teachers, have been suspended. He emphasized that apart from slogans during the demonstrations there were also some attacks and provocations during school lessons. He said that the notebooks of some school children carried the name of Skenderbeg instead of the "Marshal Tito" school.

The well-known slogans used by demonstrators, such as "Kosovo-Republic" and others, were also written on notebooks and teachers tolerated them. Asked by journalists about the present situation in this municipality, Imeri said that the situation continues to be complex and that provocations and the writing of slogans continue. As is known, the demonstrations at Glogovac were very aggressive. Cars were overturned, shop windows were broken and there were other similar brutal incidents.

After emphasizing the full readiness of the local communists to settle accounts around all hostile activities, Imeri said that there must be no hesitation among the members of the League of Communists. They must not passively observe what goes on around them. This was, in fact, the behavior of those members of this school center who were punished or expelled from the party.

FOUR TEACHERS EXPELLED FROM LCY IN KANJIZA

LD102334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Kanjiza, 10 Jun (TANJUG)--Teachers of the united Radnoti Miklos secondary school in Kanjiza--Marija Antaoci, Istvan Kabok, Szabo Denes and Emilia Salai--have been expelled from the ranks of the LCY, while Alajos Satai, director of this school, and teacher Lukao Kovacs have been given a last warning before expulsion.

This is the result of several hours of debate in the party organization of the Radnoti Miklos school following the concert given by a student in the Catholic Church at Horgos last month. This case and other behavior by individual educational workers were discussed by the party organization. At the meeting, it was unequivocally established that the stances of some teachers fully contradicted the policy of the LCY.

By the end of the month, the working group of the collective of the united secondary school will also propose other disciplinary measures against individual educational workers and determine their suitability to work in educational institutions.

YUGOSLAV WOMAN TELLS OF IMPRISONMENT IN ALBANIA

AU132113 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 13 June carries a 22-minute recorded interview with Vidosava Acimovic, who was held in Albanian prisons and camps for almost 14 years. TANJUG journalist Stevan Cordas, who conducts the interview, briefly introduces Acimovic, saying that she lived in Albania from 1947 to 1976. Following the Cominform resolution, the Albanian authorities exerted strong pressure on her to renounce her Yugoslav citizenship, which she declined "despite the threats, sacrifices and arrests." After spending 2 years in solitary confinement, Acimovic was taken to a court and "sentenced, without any evidence as a Yugoslav spy to a 12-year prison term." After serving her sentence, she was sent to forced labor for another 2 years.

When questioned as to why she was sentenced and whether any other Yugoslav citizens were tried, Acimovic says that she was sentenced without any evidence and that two other Yugoslav women and a Yugoslav man were sentenced at the same time. The trial was held secretly and the court also provided a defense attorney who, "instead of defending her, attacked her."

Describing her solitary confinement before the trial, Acimovic says that "she was beaten. Gen (Nezat Hasamdani) himself hit me once and asked me how many teeth people have--he did it during the interrogations--and I answered 32. He then said that soon I would have none left because he had great hands, and he hit me hard." Acimovic also says that she was beaten by others and kept awake all night.

Acimovic says that the only charge the Albanians had against her were pictures taken of her going to the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, where she went to extend her Yugoslav passport.

Acimovic describes her experiences in the women's prison, where she was unable to write to anyone. Among the foreign women imprisoned with her there were two other Yugoslav women, some Italian and Greek women and an old French woman. On being released from prison, Acimovic was sent to a farm in central Albania to earn money for her board. During the 2 years spent at forced labor, Acimovic says, she was not allowed to visit a doctor or to go to a hospital, but was given some medicines for her rheumatism.

In October 1975, Acimovic was informed by the Albanian Foreign Ministry that she was free to leave the country. As soon as she was able, Acimovic says, exactly after 28 years, she returned to her homeland by plane, whereupon landing, "I kissed our soil."

[Question] "Comrade Acimovic, you have witnessed the grave attacks of the Albanian leadership on our country. Recently the attacks have again been fierce and furious. Is there any difference between the earlier Albanian attacks and the current ones?

[Answer] "I witnessed on several occasions--I mean, this did not happen only once--attacks on our country, from the time of the Cominform on. When I read about these attacks freely in our country now, I think--how to put it--although I have no newspapers from before, it appears to me that the same order of words are used--revisionism, Titoism. All these attacks on our country are always the same for them, as they constantly write them.

"When I read about Kosovo now, when I hear about these people who do not know what they are really doing, I tell all my friends: 'My God, if I were able to go and to tell them in Albania--I speak good Albanian--to tell these young people.' What do you really want? Nowhere is there more freedom than in Yugoslavia. Nowhere is there so much freedom. Do they really think they could have something like that? If one says a word there, one is imprisoned. Not like what they are doing here and nothing happened to anyone.

"The freedom they have. I was in Kosovo 2 years ago. I wanted to see the difference between Albania--I was in Kosovo, I have proofs, pictures and everything else; I was in Pristina, Djakovica, Pec, I was everywhere. I am simply amazed at what those people want. Do they want to go to Albania to work hard, to work like other people there work, without being allowed to say what they want, to dress the way they like? What do they want when they have such a nice life in Kosovo?

I can tell you that they have a nice life. I tried the life in Albania and in our country. What is freedom? To be able to go where you want, to go from Pristina to Pec. That is not possible in Albania. What then do the people in Kosovo want? Do they want to go to Albania? Let them go, let them go to see. I met many Albanians who went to Albania and who later wanted by all means to return to our country. There are many such people there."

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA DISCUSSES HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

LD122156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kosovska Mitrovica, 12 Jun (TANJUG)--The Kosovska Mitrovica League of Communists Municipal Conference today called on the more than 8,500 communists, and all working people and citizens of this municipality, to tackle more consistently all forms of hostile and counterrevolutionary activity. The political situation in the Kosovska Mitrovica Municipality, as was assessed today, remains complex despite certain results which have been achieved. The enemy is active in various ways, threatening new demonstrations, writing slogans and spreading misinformation.

The conference members discussed the causes and consequences of the hostile demonstrations. "The recent events demonstrate clearly that the League of Communists municipal organizations as a whole, as well as the municipal conference, the committee and organs of sociopolitical organizations and the municipal assembly, despite the clarity of their standpoints, have not succeeded in waging ideopolitical activity at the level of the complexity of the situation. The cadres working in them, and I, as chairman, bear responsibility for such a situation," said Savo Komadinic, chairman of the Kosovska Mitrovica League of Communists Municipal Conference, in his introductory report.

Only initial results have been achieved in ideopolitical differentiation. The League of Communists has excluded 37 members, 4 teachers have been suspended, and 62 young people have been excluded from the youth organization. Opportunism is present in many environments and working organizations.

In this muncipality of more than 100,000 inhabitants, 800 people took part in the demonstrations on 3 April, and these included a number of pupils from middle and first schools and students at the higher technical school and the mining and technology faculty. The dangers of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism were underestimated in the municipality. These forms of activity were manifested at the beginning as national romanticism and later evolved into crude attacks on the basic gains of the revolution. Ideopolitical differentiation did not achieve the necessary dimensions. There is still a very strong influence from Albania. Resolute differentiation, then, is still awaited.

Savo Kaodinic also spoke about omissions in cadre policy, weaknesses in education and the administration's organs. The hostile activity was criticized in particular by workers in material production, said Mehmet Ajeti in the discussion. Individual communists forgot Comrade Tito's words that brotherhood and unity are the greatest gain of our revoution, he said.

Ramadan Sulua emphasized that it was unacceptable that the hostile forces had spread to such an extent. These forces were recognizable and had been dealt with earlier, but were now reappearing. Individuals have been removed from their jobs as teachers in schools, but then they found better jobs in the municipality or the province and they are undermining our activity. He then said that Pristina Television mainly presents programs in Albanian instead of being an information center for all the nations and nationalities in the province. According to him, it is as if the League of Communists is divided into two parties. Fewer communists who opted for Tito's work have come to the fore than those connected with religion, historicism, and false tradition.

Dzabir Dzabir spoke critically about the report prepared for this session by the municipal committee. He said that the report was in many places contradictory and insufficiently critical. It is impossible, he said, to appraise shortcomings without noting that the municipal committee and conference greatly contributed to them.

Muslim Negavoi considers that the majority of cultural manifestations in the municipality were burdened by national romanticism which was harmful to the Albanian nationality. During visits paid by "Albanian artists." The municipal structure were ignored, allegedly because the provinical commission for international cooperation was in charge of visits from abroad.

During the discussion, it was stated that there were shortcomings in achieving national equality in employment. There were examples of restricting employment for Serbs and Montengrins, and for Albanians, in combination with other shortcomings, this led to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, especially skilled cadres, from the municipality.

Representatives of public security and the district public prosecutors office produced data showing that 131 participants in the demonstrations had so far been identified in the municipality, appropriate measures were being taken against them.

After a discussion which lasted for nearly 9 hours, and in which more than 30 members took part, the Kosovska Mitrovica League of Communists Municipal Conference tonight adopted the operational plan of struggle against the hostile forces and for the stabilization of political life in the municipality, according to the operational plan, among other things, the personal responsibility of all holders of social officers should be established in every environment, above all in the League of Communists from the basic organizations to the municipal conference, by the end of July of this year. This particularly applies to those whose lack of vigilance, passive attitude and opportunism made possible the escalation of the hostile forces.

It was decided to set up headquarters in all schools and faculties with the task of normalizing the situation. It was also agreed that the leading cadres in the economy and the sociopolitical organizations would not go on annual leave this year.

CENSUS IRREGULARITIES IN KOSOVO REPORTED

LD151732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Skopje, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--NOVA MAKEDONIJA, organ of the Macedonian SAWP, carries a report in today's issue on the recent population census in Kosovo.

The paper stresses that the public at large was not acquainted with various Kosovo demands in connection with the population census, including the demand that the question of one's mother tongue be deleted from census forms, that census enumerators influence the orientation on nation or nationality membership, that Muslims not be recognized either as a nation or a nationality because this is "religious" and not a national membership, and that gypsies not be recognized as a separate nationality because "in Bengadesh itself they were not acknowledged this right." The Skopje paper says that these demands were made after the appropriate federal law on the census had been passed. At that time, these demands were not made public but they were discussed at length. However, says the paper, it is now clear what stood behind these demands.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA says that any comment is superfluous on the demand to change the legal stipulation which banned any attempt by the enumerator to influence the answer to the question on the national or nationality membership. This applies also to the question on one's mother tongue. These facts as well as the question of the answers to be given by the gypsies in Kosovo, says the paper, are yet another phenomenon on "ethnically pure Kosovo" pointed out several times recently.

Regarding the population census procedure itself, the paper stresses that there had been indications that enumerators' teams had prepared in advance, based on their personal or indoctrinated desire, to present their own nationality in greater numbers than they actually are. It is a fact that one could not have avoided the presence of counterrevolutionaries among the enumerators, but the question is how many were there?

To give an example, the paper illustrates the "method" whereby the father in the village reported the names of his sons and daughters, including those who had their own families and lived in towns. Grandchildren too found themselves on the form although they had been entered where they now live--in towns.

NEW PLAN FOR KOSOVO STUDENT ENROLLMENT FORMULATED

LD151916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Summary] Pristina, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--In the next school year, 9,710 regular students, that is 12 percent fewer than in the past school year, will be enrolled at schools of higher education in Kosovo. If the Kosovo Executive Council's recommendation that the higher pedagogical school in Pristina and the higher economic-commercial school in Pec not enroll first-year students during the next school year is accepted, the number of newly enrolled students will be 19 percent lower than in the past school year. A total of 6,475 external students will be enrolled, which is almost as much as last year. However, if the two above-mentioned schools decide not to enroll external students, the total number of new external students will drop 16 percent.

The new enrollment plan is the result of consultations by relevant organs of the province and has originated from the action program of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists. The plan was adopted today by the delegates of the provincial self-managing interest community for education and upbringing.

A total of 7,792 places have been reserved for regular teaching in the Albanian language and 1,918 for studies in Serbo-Croatian. As has been stressed, this is to a considerable extent in line with the national structure in the province. It is also proposed that higher schools and faculties in Kosovo enroll 544 students from outside the province, 12 percent less than last year, and that the number of newly enrolled students who are foreign citizens be reduced 30 percent.